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## Nazis Raid Bristol Again; U. S. Plane Output Soars; Adowa Taken by British

The World's Day—April 5, 1941

### Air and Sea: Nazi Raids Center on Bristol

**Nazi air raids** centered during the night on the frequently bombed British port of Bristol. British RAF bombers attacked the German-held French port of Brest for the forty-ninth time, aiming bombs at the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau reportedly tied up there. [Page 5.]

**British ships sunk in March** were claimed by the German High Command to have totaled 718,000 tons. Earlier it was stated by DNB, official German news agency, that 195,916 tons of merchant shipping had been sunk by German submarines in the first three days of April. U-boats were credited with sinking 18 vessels totaling 137,116 tons from a convoy.

**A German auxiliary cruiser** was said by DNB to have sunk the 13,245-ton British auxiliary cruiser Voltaire and the 8,799-ton British steamer Britannia.

### Washington: U. S. Plane Production Sets Record

**The Office of Production Management** said airplane production in the United States set a monthly record during March with the delivery of 1,216 airplanes, the Army, Navy and the British receiving 1,074 of the planes.

**The State Department** made protests to Berlin on the arrest of Stewart Herman, an Embassy employee in Berlin.

**A Federal Court jury** found the American Medical Association and the Medical Society of the District of Columbia guilty of anti-trust law violation, but acquitted 18 individual defendants in the case. [Page 7.]

**The Senate** approved legislation to extend soft-coal price-fixing for two years.

**Majority Leader Barkley** told Senators that "no business" would be transacted until after April 14 although technically the Senate will be in session, taking three-day recesses. The House is in recess until April 14.

**Wholesale commodity prices** reached a new three-year peak during the last week of March, reports the Department of Labor. [Financial Page.]

### In Africa: British Capture Adowa in Ethiopia

**Capture of Adowa,** Ethiopian city 50 miles south of Asmara, Eritrea, was announced by Reuters, British news agency, from Cairo.

**British troops** were reported to be intensifying their drive to finish the East African campaign in order to release troops for possible action in Libya. [Fall of Bengasi of little strategic importance: [Page 7.]

**Nine hundred Italian naval officers and sailors** rescued from Fascist cruisers and destroyers sunk in the recent naval battle in the Ionian Sea were landed and transported to internment camps in the interior of Egypt.

### Americas: Mexican Senate Approves U. S. Pact

**Mexico, D. F.** (AP)—The Mexican Senate approved an agreement between Mexico and the United States providing reciprocal transit of military planes of both countries.

The agreement permits United States Army and Navy planes to fly the length of Mexico, utilizing Mexican air fields en route for refueling and repair.

### In the Balkans: Yugoslav Cabinet Meets

**Yugoslav Cabinet** was in session during the night over the impending state of hostilities with Germany. [Page 1.]

**Belgrade** closed its Italian, German, Bulgarian, Hungarian and Rumanian frontiers.

**Italian spokesman Virginio Gayda** said, however, that Yugoslavia had been given a few more days to make peace with the Axis.

**Germany** was estimated to have 275,000 troops massed along its borders.

**Danube traffic** was announced in Budapest to have been completely suspended.

### 'Fifth Columns' in the News

**"'Out-fifth column'** the master 'fifth columnist,' Adolf Hitler," advised Attorney General Jackson at an American unity dinner Thursday night. [Page 5.]

**Repudiation** of the American and British "influence" was reported to be Germany's demand on Yugoslavia. [Page 4.]

## 'A Million Trees for Kansas'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TOPEKA, Kan. — "A million trees for Kansas" is the slogan of the Kansas Junior Chamber of Commerce, which, in co-operation with the Kansas Association of Nurserymen, observed Arbor Day by providing little trees at a penny apiece to anyone in the State. More than 60,000 seedlings were sold by the Hutchinson Junior Chamber alone, the object being to replace trees lost through drought and other causes.

In commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the University of Kansas, alumni in various parts of the State have held tree-planting ceremonies, looking forward to similar gatherings under the same trees 25 years hence at the University's one-hundredth anniversary. The department of geology at the University furnished markers fired from Kansas clay to place under the trees.

The Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs held numerous tree-planting programs. In Independence the City Federation arranged, without cost to property owners, to replace all trees lost during the past few years in parkings throughout the city. The Mayor furnished trucks for hauling, and the County Commissioners provided labor to do the planting.

Last year the students in the general science classes of the Manhattan Junior high school, seeking a project that would benefit the community, began a study of trees and soils. They tested seeds for germination, and 21 volunteer students enlisted to care for the plantings during the summer. As a result of this nursery program, 1,500 seedlings are being transplanted this spring onto Manhattan school and home sites. Moisture conditions are more favorable for planting than for several years.

Federally sponsored shelter belts in central and western Kansas have stimulated residents of those sections to enlist in tree planting on a large scale, according to Russell Reitz, State Director of Forest Service. During the past six years the Federal Government has planted in Kansas nearly 29,000,000 trees, of which about 65 per cent have survived. Best results so far were in 1940, due partly to good rainfall and also to increased interest and care of plantings by the farmers. Many farmers report beneficial results in wheat and corn yields.

Shelter belts of five or more rows of trees on the north side of public roads are found to keep the snow from drifting and blocking the roads. A "shelter-belt snowfence" bill giving landowners an 80 per cent reduction in tax assessment valuation on land occupied by tree and shrub wind breaks near highways was signed March 7 by Gov. Payne Ratner. This puts tree culture in the same class with water conservation, since there was already a law reducing valuation for water acreage in Kansas.

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## Ford Charges Sabotage As Plants Close

$100,000 damage claimed to plane tools and dies —Roosevelt says Allis strike must end.

**The strike at the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant near Detroit today brought the closing of the company's other manufacturing and assembly plants throughout the Nation, affecting an estimated 200,000 men. As I. A. Capizzi, Ford counsel, flew to Washington to confer with Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, company officials charged strikers with more than $100,000 damage by sabotage to airplane tools and dies.**

**In New York, where a new soft coal contract is being hammered out by mediation, Dr. John R. Steelman, Federal Conciliator, reported the reopening next week of some of the coal mines in the eight-State Appalachian area.**

**In Washington President Roosevelt termed the ten-week old Allis-Chalmers strike in Milwaukee, Wis., a very bad situation and said something had to be done about it. His reference to the strike, in which he admitted Communist activity was prevalent, closely followed Secretary Stimson's warning that the War Department was "equipped" to take the plant over if necessary.**

By Tully Nettleton

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

DETROIT, April 5—In the face of difficulties, James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator, still thrusts forward his jaw and declares, "We are going to settle this strike"—the strike by which the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers has brought to a standstill the largest manufacturing empire in the world, the Ford Motor Company River Rouge plant and its 34 manufacturing and assembly plants elsewhere in the Nation and has, by company figures, rendered 84,446 employees idle for four days here with more than 30,000 idle elsewhere.

I. A. Capizzi, Ford company attorney, was in Washington today to confer with Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War. Other Ford officials asserted that strikers had seriously delayed defense production by deliberate breakage of tool and die parts essential to aircraft manufacture. R. J. Thomas, U. A. W. President, declared such charges of sabotage were "a complete falsehood," and recalled the union's offer to let into the plant

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

## Why Italy Lost War: Graft and Slackers

*Profiteering and shirking of war duty by wealthy, while lower classes bear brunt of conflict, disrupt Nation's economic mechanism after Mussolini loses gamble on quick victory.*

**'Inside the War'**
**Twenty-ninth of a Series**

By Saville R. Davis

*Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States*

Italy in wartime had an air of complete unreality.

It was chiefly because the Fascists never expected to fight. When war came, they knew that Benito Mussolini was gambling on quick Germany victory by fall. When fall came and the war continued, they began to worry; but they still said: "Next spring it will be finished."

Next spring, of course, they themselves were finished. And they never quite had time to take their "gamble" seriously.

Consequently the social scene in wartime Italy was filled with paradoxes. Some of them illustrated points of strength in Fascism, but most of them showed the system to be coming apart at the seams.

There were countless "slackers," for example. Anyone with influence could dodge the draft, and countless numbers did. A specific instance in my neighborhood was the family with a senator among its number. One day we overheard the chambermaid saying that the son of the family had been called to the colors, but the senator had him released. The boy would have been a private, having had no military training, and that would have been an intolerable loss of dignity for a patrician family.

**Typical Reaction**

"That's unjust!" exclaimed the egg man who was listening to the chambermaid's story. "Just because he has money, he can stay at home in luxury. It is we who have to go to the front in this horrible war!" The reaction was a typical one.

Many of those privileged persons who stayed at home undoubtedly were pacifists, or opposed to this particular war. But the fact remained that a worker who felt similarly had no escape. He went to the front. The fact remains, too, that many of the stay-at-homes were "grossi pezzi" or big-shots in the Party whose militarism was more comfortable, somehow, on the home front.

The Prefect of Milan—a young and militant Fascist—returned from the front on leave and made a speech criticizing the stay-at-homes. He was at once relieved of his post.

The slackers were too powerful, and couldn't stand the facts.

Meantime, the well-to-do were living a life of wartime affluence, and this was well on the way toward becoming an open scandal as the war went on. Many of them had huge stocks of food, clothing, and other supplies stored away. The poor, of course, had no money with which to buy reserves. They eked along from day to day on a budget so modest that the average American scarcely could understand how they managed to keep going.

The panic buying of the middle and upper classes naturally bid up the prices of everything except the basic foodstuffs, which were government controlled. This was a real hardship to the workers.

The poor thus became poorer just at a time when the rich were

*Continued on Page 3, Column 1*

## Overthrow of Iraq Premier Interpreted as Anti-British

By J. Emlyn Williams

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, April 5—The coup d'état in Iraq yesterday, in which military and nationalist elements overthrew the Government of Taha el Hashimi, is now accepted here as an anti-British move. It now appears to have been engineered by discontented ministers and former ministers with the support of high officers of the Baghdad garrison who apparently are showing the influence of the Axis powers.

High-placed "fifth columnists" seem to have been playing what has become a customary role in so many European countries. Some Government offices have been occupied by soldiers, Baghdad reports indicate, while Parliament is in recess and the Regent Emir Abdul Ilah, is absent from the Capital.

It is considered fortunate, in view of the unrest in Iraq, that the new British Ambassador to Iraq, Sir Kinahan Cornwallis, has just arrived in Baghdad. Sir Kinahan is an expert on Near Eastern, and particularly Iraqui affairs. He accompanied the Emir Feisal to Iraq in 1921, when the latter took up the Iraq crown and was for the next 14 years adviser to the Ministry of the Interior there.

**Three Important Factors**

The origin of the present uprising may be laid to three factors. The first is that the situation is one which is likely to arise in any country which was at first under foreign rule and later recognized as independent or quasi independent. In this period of a country's political evolution, certain irritation against the lingering powers of the former dominant government still prevails, so that any temporary embarrassment of that government is considered a good opportunity for action.

Not that Iraq has not made great strides toward genuine independ-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 3*

## Social Security Is Weapon Against Attack—Saltonstall

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 5—Social security was extolled as a "powerful weapon" against aggression, and subversive or "fifth column" activities by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts at a luncheon meeting ending the two-day fourteenth annual National Conference of the American Association for Social Security at the Pennsylvania Hotel today.

Other speakers were Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Federal Social Security Board and Senator William Langer, of North Dakota. Bishop Francis J. McConnell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, President of the Association, presided.

"Our Nation today has just one goal: to provide an adequate defense for ourselves and to be an 'arsenal of democracy,'" Governor Saltonstall asserted. "Our people are united in their determination to preserve our American way of life, our freedom of living. Social security has become a vital part of that free democratic system which is our way of living.

**Sees Difficulties Ahead**

"It provides the moral and spiritual armament of a happy people with confidence in their government and with the contentment that comes from nourishment and care. Consequently the gains made through the enactment of the Social Security Act must be maintained. Where needed, and where practicable, they should be improved.

"To improve our way of life under our present system of government, is the goal of our people. No effort can be too great to strengthen our program of Social Security as a vital part of that system. This becomes only too evident when in the glare of incendiary bombs we see the importance of collective security as a basis for freedom and happiness. Tanks and dive bombers amply demonstrate that truth when applied to nations.

"Among individuals within our Nation, the same principle applies. The forces of change in world events and in economics are too vast and too complex today for individuals or even for small groups to stand alone. Our salvation lies in the spirit of social security—the spirit of free men, working together for the good of each and every citizen."

The most difficult problem of social security will come, the Massachusetts Governor said, when the Nation faces readjustment to normal peacetime life. By providing social security in the war's aftermath the Nation will be contributing to national defense, "because confidence in the future will mean strength now," he held.

**Simpler Program Urged**

Mr. Altmeyer held that the European war sequence had dramatized for America the role of social security in national defense, in the plight of France which had scrapped such laws, while Britain, widening their coverage, still stands.

"We know that the strength of a Nation is only as strong as the fabric of its national morale," he continued. "Long ago we recognized that national strength lies in preserving our forests, our minerals, and our soil. We built great scientific services, developed vast projects to secure these things in perpetuity for our Nation. We have talked learnedly of defense in terms of the strategy of such raw materials. Through social security we make secure the families of the Nation so that they enjoy the material and spiritual advances of this great free Nation."

At the Conference morning session Abraham Epstein, Executive Secretary, listed three social security objectives with the assertion that the Nation could not afford the "luxury of neglect and procrastination of peace-time."

It called, he said, for (1) adjustment of the social security program to the needs of millions of young men entering military services; (2) conversion of the 51 "top-heavy and socially meaningless systems" of unemployment insurance into genuine bulwarks against unemployment, and (3) establishment of provisions against illness.

## Cities Try to Halt Exodus

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—City dwellers, going apartment hunting these spring days, find that most of the neighborhoods conveniently near the downtown area where they work are run down, "slummy." So they turn toward the suburbs, and the municipality loses them as citizens and as taxpayers, while the blighted areas continue to run up big bills for services.

Now the big cities are trying to do something to reverse this trend. In three or four States bills are being introduced this session intended to encourage private capital to go into these blighted areas and rebuild them on a large scale so that once again they will become pleasant places for people to live in. Indeed, framers of these bills hope that such "redevelopment" will make the neighborhoods better than they ever were before, with well planned streets and plenty of green play spaces.

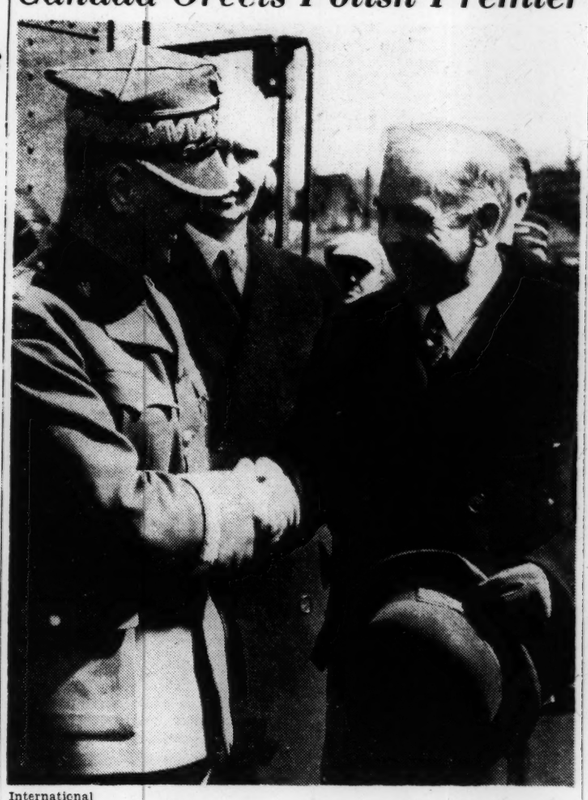
The Illinois bill, now in the Legislature, is a fair sample of the type of legislation being put forward.

It is aimed particularly to restore some 40 square miles of Chicago property which are said to pay less taxes into the treasury than it takes to finance police, fire protection, and other services in the same 40 square miles.

The New York bill goes considerably farther than that of Illinois in requiring acquisition of only 40 per cent of the property before the remainder can be condemned, and granting 10 years tax exemption on redeveloped land and buildings. It is described by its sponsors as a liberalized version of the bill vetoed by the Governor last session. Michigan and Minnesota are also reported shaping up bills for introduction this season.

Individual cities, too, are at work on the problem of blight in their central areas, reports the National Association of Housing Officials. Toronto, Ont., is extending public credit to private owners for repair and remodeling of substandard housing.

## Canada Greets Polish Premier



International

**Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski Premier Mackenzie King**

Mr. King is shown welcoming to Canada General Sikorski, Premier of the exiled Polish Government in London. General Sikorski is making a tour of Canada, presumably in connection with the organization of Polish nationals there. He was accorded a warm welcome by Czech consular agents in Montreal before visiting Ottawa, where Malcolm Macdonald, new British High Commissioner to Canada, also greeted him.

## U. S. Plans for Peace On a Lasting Basis

By Roscoe Drummond

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 5—The United States is preoccupied not merely with winning the war.

It is drafting its own program for reconstruction after the war.

While there is no intention whatsoever to press the British Government to publicize official peace aims at this stage, top officials in the American State Department are already devoting a great deal of attention to formulating the policies which will stem from a democratic victory.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is taking active initiative, it can be said, in preparing now for the peace conference which is to come and he has emphasized to his associates that his central concern is to find the right American answer to the question: "What went wrong at Versailles and after?"

**America's Peace Role**

Whether or not the United States becomes an actual belligerent, it is taken for granted in the Government that America will exert a substantial if not a decisive influence on the kind of world which will have to be rebuilt. If the United States does not become a belligerent, it is assumed that while the terms of the armistice ending the war will be settled by the warring nations themselves, the whole problem of reconstruction will be turned over to a separate conference at which American representatives will be present.

Naturally the American policy-makers are not attempting to cast up a ready-made design for an armchair Utopia. They realize that many events yet to transpire will greatly influence the shape of reconstruction. Nevertheless, the United States is definitely preparing for peace as well as preparing for war and its present preparation embraces these main conceptions.

1. That Great Britain and the United States will form the core and leadership of a new bloc of democratic Nations which will act in concert in matters of international policy. The organization of such a bloc, perhaps something in the nature of a democratic commonwealth of nations, is still vaguely and loosely conceived but it would likely draw elements from both America's Federal system and Britain's existing commonwealth. It would seek common action in the field of economic and political problems and mutual defense.

2. That Anglo-American co-operation will not end with the war but will extend into the peace, will increase rather than decrease.

**Armed Superiority**

3. That Britain and the United States, together with the members of the bloc of democratic Nations will retain armed superiority until an effective system of collective security is secured. Thus, while membership in the democratic bloc will be open to other Nations willing to practice its basic freedoms, there will be no rush to disarmament until it is amply evident that a preponderance of force will be ready to cope with potential aggression.

4. That the widest possible area of stabilized free trade will be created jointly by the British Empire and the United States and that special economic advantages will accrue to membership in the democratic bloc.

5. That every effort will be made to give America's peace policy as wide a nonparty base as its war policy, that the policy of the Administration will be co-operationist not isolationist. President Roosevelt's recent strong public praise and appreciation for Wendell L. Willkie's patriotic support of the Government's foreign policy is suggestive of the effort which will be made to keep future peace policy out of party politics.

6. That the United States must discharge a responsibility for the upbuilding and maintenance of the postwar peace structure commensurate with its strength, that for the Government, including Congress, to fail to do so would be a betrayal of

*Continued on Page 6, Column 5*

### New Democracy

By Dr. Irwin Edman

Columbia University

This is not the first time Jeremiahs have cried that it is the end of the world. It is the end of a world, a world in which cruelty and privilege have had a privileged place.

Is democracy ended? In the long perspective of history it has merely begun.

On America's Town Meeting of the Air, March 14, 1940

**"America: Slave or Free?" Twenty-ninth article: Page 3**

## Nazi-Yugo Relations At Virtual End

**Borders sealed — Cabinet in extraordinary session as German troops get set to strike.**

*By the Associated Press*

Authorized foreign office sources in Berlin said that for all practical purposes German-Yugoslav diplomatic relations had ceased to exist.

Premier Gen. Dusan Simovitch's Cabinet in Belgrade held an extraordinary session overnight.

Yugoslavia's frontiers with Germany and Italy and the Nazi-dominated countries of Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania were reported sealed.

In Rome, however, Virginio Gayda, Fascist spokesman and editor of Il Giornale d'Italia, said the Axis Powers had given Yugoslavia a few more days to make peace with Germany and Italy to escape attack.

**Nazis Near Capital**

Nazi troops, in mechanized force, massed on the Hungarian frontier only 100 miles north of Yugoslavia's capital, as Yugoslavia sent thousands of men to the border and radio reports from Budapest, picked up in New York, said Yugoslav antiaircraft guns had opened up on unidentified planes which crossed the line.

The Yugoslav Government took over the railroads, King Peter ordered mobilization of "the entire military might of the Kingdom," and the Yugoslav-Hungarian border was reported closed.

In Budapest, Hungary, reports said the Yugoslavs had mined bridges and roads at the border and a motorized Yugoslav division was said to be stationed across the frontier from Mohacs "ready to attack."

A German motorized division was reported concentrated near the Hungarian frontier town of Szeged.

Belgrade had two short practice blackouts during the night and a special decree forbade anyone to leave the city without a police permit.

### Turks Prepare

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 5 (AP)—Turkey steadily increased defense preparations today as persistent rumors circulated that a mutual defense alliance of Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Greece, with British backing, was being considered.

Most foreign observers agreed that war seemed closer to Turkey than at any time since the outbreak of the conflict in Europe.

The Government ordered all men of the army classes of 1906 and 1907 who had been excused from previous military training to report April 8.

It was announced also that Turkey was forming a "home guard" of reservists over 45 years old.

Antiwar and antiparachute exercises were being held in villages along the vital Bosporus and Dardanelles.

Although Turkish officials said they had no information concerning rumors that Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, was making a return visit to Turkey, they said staff talks now under way at Ankara with British officers may last two weeks.

Almost 3,000 reserve officers were graduated yesterday from the Military College at Istanbul. The radio said "they pledged service and sacrifice to the nation. It is not enough that they alone should give this pledge. We who remain behind the front must also pledge our all."

## Wheeler Calls Convoys War

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 5 (AP)—The "one final step" to involve this Nation in war, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D) Montana, believes, is to convince the people that convoys are a move toward peace.

"Convoys probably will be tried out first to South America or South Africa—where they will say there is no danger," Mr. Wheeler told an America First Committee rally last night, opening a series of speeches he described as intended to offset "Wall Street propaganda."

"Well, if there is no danger, why convoy?" he asked.

"It would seem as if our war mongers are hoping that one of our ships be sunk and American boys be drowned in order to drag us into this European war," the isolationist leader declared.

"Convoying through combat areas means war. Make no mistake about that.

"The war-makers are becoming increasingly brazen. Each step toward war becomes longer—more direct—and there is less of an effort to disguise it as peace insurance."

# The Week in Focus: Axis Ship Seizures by U. S. Accent Faster War-Aid Tempo

## Yugoslavs United to Resist; Nazis Mass for Land Attack

By Robert K. Shellaby
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Free peoples, in behalf of freedom the world over, this week struck major blows in American harbors, in the Eastern Mediterranean, in African wilds, in the Battles of Britain and the Atlantic, in diplomatic circles, and even in American factories, where work disputes threaten production in democracy's chief arsenal.

The Washington Government, almost at a wartime tempo, seized 69 Axis and Axis-controlled ships menacing navigation, overruled official protests from Berlin and Rome, requested recall of an Italian naval attaché on charges of encouraging sabotage, and countenanced legal actions against crew members and against other foreign agents.

Yugoslavia increased its resistance to Nazi domination by uniting Serbs, Slovenes, and Croats under the Boy King. Open resistance loomed as a next step, after receding to a neutral position despite the overthrown government's commitment to Axis membership.

Britain, exultant over its greatest sea victory of the war, against the Italian Fleet in the Ionian Sea, girded itself against intensification of the Nazis' submarine and air attacks.

Italy's internal crumpling, as reported by The Christian Science Monitor's Rome Correspondent, who is now in the United States, matches the external crumpling, whose latest evidences are the final defeat of its fleet, and the impending loss of its entire East African Empire.

China's generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, after taking strong stands for internal order against Communist demands, averred that the military crisis with Japan had passed, inferring that the defense is victorious if present trends continue.

While Japan's Foreign Minister continued his disillusioning talks in Axis capitals, the future of the peace in the Far East was discussed in Manila by British, American, and Philippine leaders.

Germany, so far withholding military answers to recent challenges to Axis might, protested to the United States regarding the ship seizures, and to Yugoslavia, warning the latter that "normal" relations depended upon complete repudiation of Britain and the United States. London's espionage reported a possible German attack on the Russian Ukraine, to gain supplies as well as to restore prestige.

### U. S. Intervenes in Strikes

Lest democracy's cause suffer fatally through work stoppages, the Federal Government intervened in several disputes and achieved major resumptions of work, while violence flared at many plants.

Backed by an indignant public opinion, the new Defense Mediation Board quickly got production resumed in four of the first six disputes it tackled. Its working principle is: work while working conditions are being amicably settled.

The sixth and most delicate case was the Allis-Chalmers plant in Milwaukee, Wis., now in its third strike-bound month. Just before the Board got the assignment this week, defense officials urged it to reopen, but a vote of strikers caused work to stop after a brief resumption, amid clashes. Then the President added his voice, and the Secretary of War disclosed that his Department was "equipped" to take over the plant, if necessary.

Chief of the other work stoppages, yet to be referred to the Board, were: the main plant of the Henry Ford empire, at River Rouge, Mich.; and the soft-coal miners, who are striking for a $1 a day increase in pay. With 85 per cent of the $1,000,000,000 industry in an eight-state area tied up since the first of the month, conciliators are pressing for a settlement, armed with the President's demand that work be uninterrupted during negotiations for a new contract.

In supporting Federal intervention, the general public appeared incensed over the threat to defense production, rather than over any antiunion, excess-profits, or court-defying record of any of the struck concerns.

As public indignation rose, a California Congressman introduced a bill to make strikers "traitors." The bill was described as "perfect nonsense" by the President's wife, who in a general statement said that striking was not necessarily unpatriotic.

Timed to the current wave of stoppages was a report by the La Follette Senate Committee, which pointed to the "uncompromising refusal" of "independent" producers in the 1937 steel strike to bargain with workers.

Meanwhile, greater powers for the House Military and Naval Committees were voted to investigate defense production, particularly in regard to strikes.

The relative seriousness of stoppage was disclosed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics: 1,000,000 man-days idle in February, 625,000 man-days idle in January, as compared to a five-year average of 1,012,665 for January and 828,701 for February. Plants working on Army orders reported 1,254,701 man-days lost in the year's first three months.

—Brown © New York Tribune
**After That Long Fishing Trip**

—Sweigert, San Francisco Chronicle
**Level Heads and Round Tables Needed!**

—Knott, Dallas Morning News
**And Just at That Moment——!**

### More Merchantmen Ordered

The $7,000,000,000 aid-to-democracy fund rapidly is being translated into ships, arms, and supplies. The President announced that 212 more merchantmen are to be built immediately, in addition to 200 already underway, to carry supplies to Britain and other democratic fronts. The latest outlay, to include construction of as many as 60 new ways, is to account for $500,000,000.

Announced earlier in the week was the allocation of $1,080,000,000 for every category of defense, actually made the preceding week. Contracts for Army, Navy, and agricultural expenditures aggregating up to $2,000,000,000 also are under consideration, indicating that within a few days at least half the "big-seven" bill will have been put to work for Democracy.

In addition, $500,000,000 in existing military equipment and supplies have been shipped or slated for departure under the $1,300,000,000 allowance in the Lend-Lease Act, much of which is operating under strategic secrecy.

### U. S. Armed Convoys?

Convoys remain a primary issue. Advocates cheered the frankness of Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., Ret., former commander of the Asiatic Fleet, who asked rhetorically:

"Do you think we are going to manufacture $7,000,000,000 worth of war materials and have it sunk in the Atlantic?"

Indicating a rising nonpartisan support for convoys, Ernest W. Gibson, Jr., former Republican Senator from Vermont, in speaking for the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, said convoys must be authorized unless the people want to hand over to "Davy Jones's locker" the output of one defense factory out of every six working for Britain.

President Roosevelt continued his searching discussions with high naval and political strategists, apparently waiting for public opinion to demand convoying. The Navy chieftains are known to favor outright convoy rather than surrender of additional ships under any gift plan.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana led isolationists to the stump in opposing convoys.

### Hull Backs Ship Seizures

In answering the official German and Italian protests against the ship seizures, Secretary of State Cordell Hull expressed "surprise" that the Nation's right should be questioned. He pointed out that the steps were taken under a 1917 act against sabotage in American harbors; he referred to the number of ships which had vital parts smashed before American officers boarded, and said that there were no grounds for protest under international law since no nation would limit its sovereign rights to such an extent as to be impotent to prevent sabotage.

As for the disposition of the ships and crews, the Secretary promised to keep the Governments informed. Many American citizens had favored taking over the Axis ships long ago to supplement the Allies' dwindling merchant fleet, and many regarded the sabotage as a legal way to achieve an aid-to-Britain objective.

Meanwhile, Federal grand juries in Boston and New Orleans, La., indicted scores of Italian and German crew members. No mass action against the Danish crews appeared imminent; rather, there was an indication that they would willingly join the British merchant fleet if the opportunity arose, to fight for liberation of their country.

### Greatest Naval Victory

Only an island empire, it seems, can fully appreciate the victory over the Italian Fleet, greatest naval engagement of the war. Britain announced that without losing a ship, it had sunk three 10,000-ton cruisers and two destroyers, damaged a 35,000-ton battleship, and possibly sunk a 5,000-ton cruiser and a third destroyer.

Britain's jubilation increased over success in Eritrea and Ethiopia, which may soon sweep East Africa of all land-based threats to the Red Sea and the Suez. Once cleared, the approach may be sailed by American ships to supply the Balkan front.

However, some concern arose over the British retreat in Libya from Bengasi. Britain announced it as "planned" in order to choose a suitable point of resistance to the augmented Axis force. That military stores were reported destroyed in retreating indicated that reinforced German motor corps may be larger than anticipated. Both sides are fighting far from major bases, and the most satisfying explanation for the British was that desert warfare resembled naval warfare—both sides maneuver for position with long lines of communication from their bases; then they come to grips, and then return to main bases to prepare for another sortie.

While enjoying the twelfth night of respite from air raids, London announced that for the third week straight, ending March 23, it had sustained decreasing losses at sea, 59,000 tons. Berlin countered with the claim that during that week its battleships, submarines, and planes had sunk 367,800 tons, one of the heaviest claims of the war.

London also disclosed that in the 84 days up to last Oct. 31, Germany had lost 2,375 planes in the daytime air blitz, before abandoning daylight raids. The figure did not include ships shot down at night nor those "seen by the thousands staggering back to their bases" in battered condition.

The Royal Air Force lost 375 pilots killed and 358 wounded in that period, saving south coast towns from complete destruction. In the first three months of the year, 155 Nazi planes were destroyed by Britain, the Air Ministry claimed, admitting loss of 41 fighters during that period, without mentioning bombers.

### Concentration of Power

As its contribution to help preserve and expand democracy at home, the Temporary National Economic Committee officially completed the most extensive analysis of the Nation's economic life on record and made a detailed list of recommendations to the President to curb monopoly and the concentration of economic power, which it declared is now menacing democratic government.

As an instance, it cited the bunching of defense contracts in a few great corporations; 45 per cent of all contracts, which total more than $13,000,000,000, have gone to "six closely interrelated corporate groups;" 62 companies or interrelated groups were quoted as receiving "80 per cent of the total." More than 200,000 American plants are equipped for primary orders, on the other hand, it was estimated.

### In the Americas

For Pan-American solidarity, the stern seizure of Axis ships by the United States was a lesson for other western nations with the same problem. Other good-neighborliness included: the Senate ratified the air pact with Mexico to allow each Nation's war craft to use the other's bases.

## Student Peace Group Resigns

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERKELEY, Calif. — A three-year battle over antiwar demonstrations on the campus of the University of California appears to have come to an end, with the recent resignation of the third successive Student Peace Committee.

The members of this body, which was formed to stage a peace meeting, placed blame for their withdrawal on the University administration, charging that the latter would not tolerate a militant anti-war meeting.

Answering this allegation, Dr. Hurford E. Stone, Dean of Undergraduates, accused the Committee of failing to co-operate in submitting a sufficiently long list of names from whom speakers could be chosen, and stressed that the administration would continue "to work with students interested in presenting diverse views on American foreign policies."

Such meetings in the past have resulted in a certain amount of egg throwing and rowdyism on the part of students opposed to the peace faction. Because of this, it is believed that University officials have decreed that speakers be chosen who will present a dispassionate view of the case for isolation.

### *Teacher Sees 'Ain't' On Way to Prestige*

BEAUMONT, Texas (AP) — The word "ain't" may be on its way to social prestige.

Correct English is a myth in the United States, according to Dr. Robert Pooley, President of the National Council of Teachers of English. He said the use of "ain't" as a verb could be made entirely correct in an amazing short length of time.

## Canada Expects New Deal From Britain and U. S.

By Bruce Hutchison
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, April 5—Canada built its entire economic structure, and a living standard second only to that of the United States, upon the basis of foreign trade. Small among the nations of the world, it became fourth among the world's traders. Its wheat, lumber, paper, minerals, fish, fruit and manufactured products moved all over the globe, but chiefly they moved to the United States and Britain.

Today Canada suddenly finds itself with its greatest cash market, Britain, unable to buy here in cash, and its other great market, the United States, buying here far less than it is selling. This is a complete and revolutionary change in Canada's position in the world of trade. Nothing like this ever happened to Canada before, from the first days of the fur trade until the present.

Obviously, some short-term emergency measures will be necessary to meet this situation. First, Canada must grant large loans to Britain to cover British war purchases here. Second, Canada must make arrangements with the United States to cover the present unfavorable balance of trade between the two neighboring countries which Canada cannot support indefinitely. But thinking Canadians realize now that some thing much larger and more permanent than all that will be required.

**More Sales Needed**

When the war is over Canada will have to reconsider its entire position in relation to Britain and in relation to the United States. A new deal both ways will be imperative.

Canada's need in relation to the United States will be more sales in the American market. A new tariff bargain will be essential. Toward this the two Nations were moving under reciprocal trade treaties before this war began, but all their dealings were upset by the war's impact, by Canada's need for huge quantities of American war goods, by a restriction on luxury imports, by the present unfavorable trade balance.

To Canadians who see the necessity of an entirely new bargain across the forty-ninth parallel, the recent speech of Wendell Willkie in Toronto came as a sudden ray of hope. "Above all," said Mr. Willkie, "the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States must join together in eliminating their own trade barriers and restrictions."

**Willkie's Views Welcomed**

This came from the leader of the Republican Party, the party of tariff protection, the party which produced the Fordney-McCumber and Smoot-Hawley Tariffs. By those tariffs, as every Canadian remembers, the whole foreign trade of Canada was disorganized, and large American markets closed to this country's exporters.

Canadians could hardly believe their ears when they heard the Republican leader demand a complete reversal of his party's historic program; heard him denounce "outmoded nationalism and promoted economic hates"; heard him urge "international monetary standards, enlarged trade areas and world economic recovery."

If Mr. Willkie represents the views of his party, Canadians have good reason to hope that after the makeshift arrangements necessary for the support of the Canadian war effort, Canada and its neighbor may be able to work out a sound, permanent basis of trade where, heretofore all through their history, they have struggled for competitive tariff advantage and undoubtedly damaged each other to protect local interests on each side of the boundary.

**Loan Payment in Goods**

The need of such a deal may be greater after the war than ever before, even from the standpoint of the United States. If Canada has to borrow from its neighbor to support its huge war program, as may well happen, the loans will have to be repaid in goods. The United States, to collect its loans, will have to take Canadian products.

On the other hand, it is perfectly obvious that if there is to be a new movement of trade across the border, to the advantage of both neighbors, Canadian industry will face severe adjustments because part of it is built purely on the assumption that competitive American goods will be kept out of this country by a high tariff. Great decisions thus will face Canada in this field when the war has ended.

Equally large will be the problem of British trade, and this problem would have occurred, war or no war. For years Canada has sold far more to Britain than it bought from it. Britain has always run an unfavorable balance with Canada and it was with the sterling accumulated in this trade that Canada bought goods from all over the world, including the United States. Most Canadians realized that such a one-sided bargain with Britain could not go on indefinitely.

**Policy Toward Britain**

After the sacrifices and losses of the war, Britain will hardly be ready to resume such a trade, but will want something more equitable. By that time Canada will have loaned Britain large sums—$1,000,000,000 in the present year, and how much next year no one knows. If this is to be repaid, Canada will have to accept more goods from Britain.

That is why powerful influences are at work here already, and find expression in large Liberal Party newspapers like the Winnipeg Free Press and the Vancouver Sun, in favor of eliminating the present tariff against British goods altogether. If Canada is going to export enormous quantities of goods to Britain on credit, it is argued, Canada should get back what it can in the form of British exports, and this movement is held up by the existing tariff.

That the tariff against Britain will be dropped during the war period to meet this obvious problem is likely. But it may be the beginning of a much more important movement after the war—a larger trade between Canada and its follow member of the Commonwealth.

The evident end to which Canada, the United States, and Britain are moving is a deal by which trade between all three will be increased under a new tariff set-up. Before the war the three nations recognized this necessity by negotiating new trade treaties under the Hull program, but their ventures were hesitant, slow and inconclusive. The war virtually canceled them and substituted, in place of an agreement, a day-to-day modus operandi which was finally implemented in the lend-lease scheme. When the war is over, Canadian students think, the three will have to start again because the trade situation left by the war, as Mr. Willkie recognizes, will compel bold and general action.

## Washington Record

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

**President:** Returned Tuesday from a fishing cruise in Southern waters.

Signed a $191,478,544 deficiency appropriations bill.

Directed the State Department to ask the recall of Admiral Alberto Lais, Naval attaché of the Italian Embassy, because of his alleged connection with sabotage of Italian ships in American ports.

Proclaimed the week beginning May 4 as National Employment Week.

Disclosed that expenditure of $1,080,000,000 already has been authorized from the $7,000,000,000 lease-lend appropriation for democratic countries at war.

Revealed an order for immediate construction of 212 merchant vessels to be used to transport war supplies to Britain, and from 50 to 60 new shipyards to be put into operation at once.

**Senate:** Passed the $1,340,610,744 agriculture appropriation bill.

Completed Congressional action on the $4,393,221,174 fifth supplemental defense appropriation bill.

Completed action on the $1,415,000,000 independent offices appropriation bill.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved unanimously a reciprocal air agreement with Mexico.

Confirmed the nomination of Edward McCauley to the Maritime Commission.

Agreed to let the House take a 10-day vacation ending April 14, but arranged no vacation for itself.

**House:** Completed Congressional action on the resolution affirming United States non-recognition of transfers of Western Hemisphere areas to non-American powers.

Amended and passed Senate resolution making effective the Inter-American Coffee Agreement.

Completed Congressional action on a bill designed to protect Federal Reserve and insured banks from future law suits in connection with the payment of funds of foreign governments released by the State and Treasury Departments.

Approved a resolution empowering its Military and Naval Affairs Committees to investigate the defense program.

Approved the resolution for a ten-day recess.

**Departments:** State—Made public its reply to the Axis, flatly rejecting protests over the seizure of ships last Sunday, sharply rebuking the Nazis.

Announced the signing by the United States and Mexico of a convention for reciprocal air base rights.

Navy—Disclosed that it had completed construction of six warships in the last month.

Agriculture—Announced a two-year Government price-pegging program for pork, dairy and poultry products.

## No Politics Mixing In New Jersey

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TRENTON, N. J., Auril 5—New notice was served on New Jersey welfare officials today that complete divorcement of politics from relief administration is mandatory under recent legislative enactments. Charles R. Erdman, Jr., State Relief Director, issued the "cardinal rule" as a preliminary to approaching municipal elections, writing to Pearce R. Franklin, Newark Public Works Head, of evidence of City campaign fund solicitation among department workers prior to passage of the laws.

"It is the declared public policy of the State," his letter stressed, "to differentiate between employees of a municipal welfare department and those of other municipal departments as to their obligations to refrain from all political activity. And conversely the employees of a municipal welfare department must be immune from any solicitation for campaign contributions or requests for their active political work in any political campaign.

"Any infraction of the law not only imperils the individual employee, but also imperils the municipality, as I will be forced to withhold State aid from any municipality where violations of the law occur. Politics and relief must be kept as far apart as the poles, and I here refer to the North and South Poles and not the election polls. Every welfare department in the State must make that a cardinal rule."

### New Dean at Stevens

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 5—A new Dean of Stevens Institute of Technology was instated today with the appointment of Fdereric E. Camp, one-time assistant to the Dean of Princeton Unuiversity and Director of the St. Joseph Lead Company of New York. Named by Dr. Harvey N. Davis, President of the Institute, Mr. Camp succeeds Franklin DeRonde Furman, retiring after 48 years on this faculty, 13 of them as Dean.

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# Why Italy Failed in War: Profiteers and Slackers

*Continued from Page 1*

becoming blatantly richer. The arms boom was yielding fat profits to the insiders, and profiteers were spending big money on all sides.

Oddly enough, I could notice this when traveling on the trains. Frequently I found myself alone in the second-class section, while the crowded third-class benches and the well-filled, red plush seats in the first class gave eloquent testimony as to the growing disparity of wealth.

I browsed in furniture and luxury goods stores and saw moneyed Italians buying, buying, in a great hurry to put their money into tangible goods. I watched the stock market and the real estate markets, and saw a "flight from the lira" into real property develop into sizable proportions.

Ultimately, there was an outcry against profiteers in the press, but not until most of them had exercised their special privileges to the utmost. And even then, despite the creation of new special taxes, nothing really effective was done up until the time I left. Too many "higher-ups" were personally involved.

This was in striking contrast to the social situation in Germany.

Earlier in these articles, Joseph C. Harsch described the way in which the war was leveling class distinctions in Germany. In Italy they were heightened.

Mr. Harsch said the German Army received the best of everything, while the people back home made heavy sacrifices. In Italy, the Army was woefully neglected, and the people back home lived in ease and elegance—excepting the workers, who were permitted to do the sacrificing for everyone else.

**People Begin to Talk**

The common people watched all this and began to talk.

Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and his circle of Foreign Office playboys, as they were popularly called, did nothing to still the growing murmur.

A friend of mine saw Count Ciano depart "for the front" at the time when German diplomacy was trying to get rid of him, and the Duce sent him out of the way for a while.

He left with a convoy of luxurious limousines, accompanied by a number of the Foreign Office gay blades and socialites in the young married set who filled his leisure hours with gaiety.

Count Ciano's bejeweled parties, which continued even after the Albanian fiasco which he had helped to engineer, were unkindly compared by indignant Italians to some of Nero's whims.

If exaggerated rumors were spread around Italy regarding the conduct of the Foreign Minister, it is only fair to say that his behavior did little to discourage them. While he was supposed to be at the front, incidentally, he actually spent half of his time at the Foreign Office.

There is another subject which a newspaperman approaches with reluctance. There was much graft in the armaments contracts, and graft in the financial conduct of the Government.

It is only fair to say that Signor Mussolini was not personally involved. In spite of all the abuse heaped on his head by his opponents, I have not heard it said that he himself received graft. He was too honestly convinced in the future of his cause, so it generally was agreed.

**Reaped While They Could**

It was those who cynically doubted the future of Fascism who reaped while they could.

One of the earliest followers of Signor Mussolini, an organizer of the march on Rome who is today a lawyer of modest means in his home city, told me ruefully: "I think I am the only man in the march on Rome who didn't make use of his position to become rich." As war came on, the opportunities for these insiders multiplied.

We had evidence that graft liberally flowed through the War Office, the industrialists' pockets, and into the highest Government offices as well.

We had evidence, also, that many of these profiteers were arranging special foreign exchange deals in order to get their money out of the country. They used a procedure by which the Government ran its own bootleg market, tempting those who might bring dollars to Italy in large amounts by very favorable exchange rates. Ostensibly the procedure was to finance specially needed imports. But in all probability large fortunes were exported in the same way.

Evidence of graft, and the widespread rumors which surpassed the evidence, long since passed out of the stage of mere scandal. They become important political and social facts which no reporter can ignore. The people were talking against the higher-ups with a rising tide of wrath.

**Reports of Huge Deals**

There was one Cabinet minister, an internationally known figure, who was popularly believed to "own half his home city"—a city of no mean proportions. What purported to be the details of four recent purchases by him of huge estates in the neighboring countryside were on everyone's lips. There was talk of huge holdings in Italian public utilities which he was supposed to have acquired.

I cannot vouch for these allegations, but the point is that even the common man on the street implicitly believes them to be accurate.

I was personally able to verify the story of one transaction by this particular politician from someone in his employ who handled the building contracts. For the decoration of a large, recently purchased estate, this personage had bought doorknobs of pure coral and window linings of finest tortoise shell, whose raw material alone cost 700,000 lire. In terms of American purchasing power for the same materials, this might equal $70,000.

Meanwhile, the people staggered under their burden of war taxation.

The humblest worker couldn't move without paying a direct tax. His rent was taxed. His rent receipt had Government stamps on it. His tools, toilet articles, clothes, and virtually everything which he

*Continued on Page 4, Column 5*


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# *America: Slave or Free?*

## 29 *The Price of Liberty: Risking of Privileges*

By Carlyle W. Morgan
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

**"Good-by, Mr. Chips," called Colly softly, smiling his haunting smile. He drew the door gently closed and disappeared into the long English yesterday.**

**The motion picture was over. Thinking of those bright lads of 1915, marching out of the old Brookfield school to a grim rendezvous in France, people got up to leave. And some of them still felt from habit the after-theater relief of knowing that "that" could "never happen again."**

**But out on the street a newsboy was shouting his headlines: "British freighter bombed." A dash of ice-water on a pleasant dream. Newspapers and radio and newsreels were agreeing that it was "happening again." For a moment one was living in two eras at the same time.**

Laboring indeed simultaneously through two eras, of war-making and peace-seeking, of slavery and of freedom, we are asking ourselves: "Which way peace? At what price? Which way freedom? How much is the fare?"

That was a few years ago. Today people know that they also want freedom. Losing it, or facing its possible loss, they ask, "Why?" And, "What have we done?"

### *The Lesson of France*

Is there in France's experience a lesson for free nations that want to keep their freedom? For free individuals who want to preserve their liberties? France was not the only democratic nation on the road to losing liberty in 1940. It was simply farther along the road.

"All France's troubles have begun in an empty money box," it is said. But they have begun also in the salons of prominent women where French politicians have sought advancement and amusement. They have begun in a highly materialistic concept of the "art of living."

Practiced by the privileged few, such an art is aped or envied throughout a nation. The so-called lower classes resent it, seek to balance their grievances by political organization.

Or they refuse to work while others play so ostentatiously.

The mentality that had gripped an important part of France before the war is illustrated in the Stavisky financial scandal and the murky wake of suspicion and slander that it left. It is also illustrated in the fact that when the workers, under Léon Blum's forward-looking social legislation, achieved nationalization of the armaments industry, production of airplanes declined 60 per cent.

It was as if everyone, from the politician in a silk hat to the man in overalls, had come to look upon the State as a grab-bag of privilege.

Some voices were raised warning the French that their country could not compete politically with Germany while Frenchmen worked less and less and Germans worked more and more; when France's labor week was at its shortest, the Nazis were reported working the German people 60 hours and more per week. When Germans were producing 1,000 planes a month, Frenchmen were building 38.

It has been said that you cannot indict a whole nation. Millions upon millions of French people cherished the virtues of clean living, of thrift, of hard work. The scum that came to the surface in France was, however, symptomatic of a deterioration of fundamental attitudes all over the western world, in totalitarian as well as in free states.

### *Transfer of Selfishness*

The evils of self-seeking were not, however, eradicated by the totalitarian state; they were merely transferred from the individual to the group. The process involved glorification of that vice, even to the point of making it a justification for brutality and nihilism. In France selfishness remained rather individual.

Still it was reflected in such group actions as the sell-out of Ethiopia to Premier Mussolini and the consequent loss to France of its first line of defense: not the Maginot Line, but the fundamentals of the League of Nations.

In Britain, too, as in the United States, selfishness abetted the plans of world trouble makers by seeking to avoid trouble with them.

As H. N. Brailsford has explained in that excellent little book, "From England to America," neither the Government in Britain nor the Opposition showed itself equal to the problem confronting it before the outbreak of the present war.

He points out that "The Labor Party knew that resistance, prompt, spirited and concerted, was necessary to save democracy in Europe. It knew that Mr. Chamberlain, even if public opinion drove him into resistance, would never struggle with a whole heart. It could overthrow him only by making a working alliance with the Churchillian Tories and the Liberals. Through year after year of distress and retreats, it delayed, and brought itself to consent only after Norway was destroyed and the Low Countries invaded. It also rose too slowly to the height of this great argument."

### *Fear of Bureaucracy*

But not only the Labor Party, of course; public opinion throughout the democratic world "hated war and loved personal freedom . . . could not and would not think in military terms."

Many persons in the United States feared that development of military-mindedness and bureaucracy would endanger liberty within the country more than it could be endangered from without.

And aside from such fears, there was still the question whether gigantic armament efforts and sacrifices of living standards and social progress were really needed to meet the menace.

The mental attitude of the French in 1939 was characteristic of that in Britain and the United States as well: "When war came, the people of England and France met it with determination but also with fatalism," says Raoul de Roussy de Sales in January, 1941, Foreign Affairs, "and consciously or not they clung to the idea that real war, total war, could still somehow be avoided."

M. de Sales continues that people in France "accepted the war because there was no escape, but they limited it in their minds to defense. This negative attitude is probably the most important single factor in the defeat. It explains the overconfidence in the Maginot Line and the demoralization when suddenly it was proved useless."

In the United States even today a similar attitude is widespread. The President has had repeatedly to reassure public opinion that no American soldiers will be sent abroad.

This may mean that no offensive against Naziism will be taken by Americans except in the indirect way of giving Britons the weapons to strike when they are ready.

Prime Minister Churchill's speech on Feb. 9 stressed the point that Britain did not and would not need American man power. Everywhere, and doubtless with especial satisfaction in Berlin, the desire of Americans to face the issue of the slave way and the free as a purely defensive problem and at a distance is recognized.

The price of liberty, we all are learning, is willingness and readiness to risk every other human privilege—personal comfort, security, indulgence—for it. One reason the French and English did not stop the Nazi machine in time, says a French writer, is because "they would have had to accept the fact that war implies the total transformation of the nation and of every individual in it."

The collective problem of maintaining liberty thus breaks down to an individual problem. Nor is it encompassed in the individual's relation to his government or his willingness to serve the State. It has been shown, and again in the experience of France as seen through French eyes, that individual conduct in private life may be as important as in public affairs.

"It would be wrong, very wrong, to say that the French way of life in 1939 was corrupt; millions of families led simple and united lives. But this was not true of the 3,000 persons in Paris who, as Byron said, 'because they go to bed late believe they are the leaders of the world.' Most of these attached no great importance to their sentimental or sensual intrigues; but events were destined to prove that these intrigues could nevertheless place nations in jeopardy."

This is the judgment of André Maurois, the famous French author of "Tragedy in France."

He had been told back in 1935 by Winston Churchill: "You must not write any more novels. . . . All you must do now is to write one article a day, a single article, and the same one every day. Articles in which you will express, in all the different ways you can think of, a single idea: the French air force, which used to be the best in the world, is slipping back to fourth or fifth place."

Says M. Maurois: "I never wrote the articles Winston Churchill advised me to write and today I bitterly regret it."

### *How Can We Help?*

When crisis crashes on a free nation, people in thousands besiege government offices with the question, "What can we do to help?"

Defense of freedom begins before that.

All history proclaims the price of liberty to be perpetual readiness to sustain sacrifices in joint effort to guarantee it to the community and to posterity.

Nations have tried to save their cities—as Paris—or their industries or their farms and their crops and their food supplies, by yielding up their freedom and consequently weakening the fight of other peoples for theirs. They have since heard Reichsführer Hitler say of one of such countries, a brave one, which yielded only after a struggle, "No power in the world can remove us from there against our will."

These countries are losing not only their liberty, as we learn from numerous news dispatches and radio reports, but also the material things they hoped to save.

The price of liberty is readiness to stand up for the other fellow's, and courage to stand up for it even before our own has been attacked.

As Wendell L. Willkie put it in his statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee urging passage of the lend-lease bill to aid Britain: "An attack against liberty in one part of the world is a threat against liberty in another part of the world. If liberty is destroyed in Britain, this constitutes a real and immediate threat to liberty in the United States.

"It is said that if we create the strongest army, the strongest navy and the strongest air force in the world, no aggressor will ever strike at us, and therefore we will be able to avoid war. But I am of the opinion that this alternative will inevitably result in the destruction of our liberties, the loss of our freedom and, eventually war."

### *"New Regional Orders"*

To appreciate Mr. Willkie's statement we must remember that a world of "New Regional Orders" as set up by the Axis would expose the United States to attack on two oceans. It would mean the revamping of economic procedures throughout areas where the United States must trade.

It would bring into militant co-operation three expansionist autocracies, and perhaps four or five.

Vast naval, air, military, political and economic power would be directed toward stamping out wherever it might be found that way of life necessary to the prosperity and freedom of Americans at home.

The United States would need to become an armed camp to hold its own in such a world. Defense of rights merely to buy and sell, to sow and reap, would supersede defense of liberties. The "overgrown military establishments" which George Washington warned are "incompatible" with freedom would become a feature of American life.

The price of liberty includes recognition of the interdependence of all free men and women, and action based on that recognition.

When men act on this fact they begin to supplant sectionalism with concern for the good of their nations, and to see national welfare in the wider blessing of international welfare. The liberty of individual citizens of any one of the 48 United States is more secure because it is guaranteed by the national government over all those States.

### *Union Protects Rights*

Likewise the liberty of those States from oppression by any outside power is guaranteed by their union. The political and economic benefits of this union are illustrated in the amazing progress of the United States during a century and a half. Its moral benefits are illustrated in the peaceful co-operation of peoples of every race within this political structure.

As among the free people of different states in the Union so among free peoples the world over: Each is free because all are free. All become less free when the rights of any one of them can be abridged.

As Herr Hitler has shrewdly pointed out in "Mein Kampf," whenever a trespass against one's rights is once tolerated either by a nation or an individual, that infringement becomes a precedent, acquires an appearance of moral justification and may even grow into a tradition. To tolerate interference with a neighbor's freedom is to permit a tradition of interference to grow and reach out toward one's own liberties.

The price of liberty in 1941 may well be to understand this fact and act upon it, not in that spirit of static defense whose monument is the shell of the Maginot Line but in a spirit that will carry the fight for liberty wherever liberty has been threatened or chained.

**Another article on this subject will appear Monday**

# Relief Goods for Britain: How to Ship

**[Fifth of six Saturday articles on The Christian Science War Relief Committee.]**

Volunteer workers who make, pack, and prepare for shipment to the war zone, the war relief goods ranging from little pink bootees to asbestos mittens and warm jackets for London's fire wardens, have a special insight into the work of the authorized Christian Science war relief activities.

Reflecting such an intimate, first-hand viewpoint, the following letter is packed with interesting and significant information about the needs and how to fill them. It was written by a volunteer in the workroom of The Christian Science War Relief Committee of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts, to a worker for the committee of a branch church in a large middle-western city.

Dear ——:

It was grand to see so many boxes from —— church arrive at Boston today. And I was really thrilled to unpack them and see them into the cases for their trip to England day after tomorrow.

The need is so acute, every cubic inch of shipping space is so precious, and each moment of time so valuable, that a high standard for garments and their handling is imperative.

Your war relief group—in fact, all the branch church committees in our field—can profit by the experience here at Boston headquarters, and the general working rules that have evolved from it.

Following are some of the points as they come to me.

First of all. Garments should be new or as serviceable as new. Good-looking, warm garments help to encourage those who have lost their worldly all.

Used garments must—and this is a must — be clean. Soiled neckbands, cuffs, and linings, and spots do not add any special cheer to the lot of someone who has just been "bombed out."

Buttons, hooks and eyes, fasteners of all sorts should be securely sewed; linings should be renewed or well mended; rips sewed up firmly and neatly.

**Selection of garments**—Careful selection of garments to send may make a worker feel with the apple-sorter that "it is a terrible strain on the judgment," but it will save the branch church committees time, postage, express, etc., and, also important, it will save the reinspection, mending, cleaning, etc., here in the Boston committee workrooms—and, most important, it will expedite the shipment of garments to the brave Britons.

**Pins**—Yes, I want to talk about pins. Common, straight pins are taboo. We have to remove each one. A sweater and a pair of pants pinned together with a couple of straight pins have a hard time keeping together throughout all the handling they have to endure. The other extreme of a half packet of pins bristling from a tiny skirt and blouse is an abomination unto the hands that handle them.

**Labels**—Each garment must bear one of the labels supplied to all branch church committees by the Boston Committee. These should be sewed on the inside of garments and sewed all around.

**Sizing**—So much time could be more profitably used here if each garment bore a little piece of white cloth or tape on the neckband with the size on it in pencil. These could be tacked with thread or safety-pinned. It is bad enough for the British to endure the bombs; they should not have to try all the sweaters in a box to fit a six-year-old boy.

In the case of large bundles of new garments of one kind, sweaters for instance, six of one size may be tied together and marked "6 sweaters—6 years," etc. Then the bunch can be transferred from the branch committee carton to the shipping case with one movement instead of six or more. Of course, each sweater in a bundle should bear a size tag.

Used garments should also bear sizes.

Socks should have a size tag—or at least some indication of what the knitter intended it to be.

**Folding and Packing** — Mmm! What I have learned in the way of packing! And I'm passing it on to you.

Garments should be folded, if possible, so that wrinkles will come at sides under arms. Fold at waist line, if necessary.

It is the endeavor here to have each case so thoughtfully and well packed that when it is opened in England the workers there will find the garments ready to place in the hands of those who need them. By placing the crosswise fold of garments against the lengthwise sides of the packing cases a firm packing is secured, and orderly layers can be made. Most hollows and holes thus come in the center of the box between the two long rows. These are filled with socks, and other soft knitted garments.

Layers are pressed down with the hands now and then and the fist is shoved down to find any holes that may be lurking about. They are promptly filled with mittens, hose, soap, hoods, caps, or what have you.

One dress in the boxes from one church had been packed spread-eagle fashion. It may have been well pressed before it started for Boston, but it looked like a roller-coaster when I lifted it from the box. Garments have been received rolled tightly and then tied with cord. All had to be untied, unrolled, re-folded before they could be packed. Others have been safety-pinned top, bottom, sides, and middle, but with no clue as to sizes. All had to be unpinned, inspected, re-folded.

**Broken boxes** from a number of branch committees have arrived with contents exposed, and some soiled. I believe our committees could use a little stronger string. Lighter weight cartons are sometimes lined with wrapping paper or newspapers for protection.

**Senders' addresses** are sometimes so obscure that it almost takes a Sherlock Holmes to learn where they came from. This is especially so when old packing cartons are used. Such cartons are perfectly satisfactory if a good clear label is attached. Boxes cannot be acknowledged when sender is unknown.

**Shoes**—The Britons need very sturdy shoes that will stand much walking. Fancy, high-heeled pumps are definitely not acceptable. Neither are sneakers with marks of heavy duty in camp all summer. On the other side there have been the low or medium-heeled, well-mended, well-polished shoes packed with extra laces, extra rubber half soles and cement to fasten them, polish and polisher.

**"Bombed Out" Kits**—Very fine ones of many varieties have been received, but many have had a common fault. As I lifted four from our committee's box today a shower of hairpins, razor blades, needles, etc., tumbled out on the floor. I hope they got back into their right cases. A lonesome battery cell escaped from a bag one day. Where it belonged, no one knew. Some flashlight may be useless when it completes its trip across the Atlantic because the battery is missing.

This condition might be remedied by wrapping the contents of the bag in a towel and pinning the ends of the towel with safety pins before putting the things into the bag.

**Pairs**—Socks should be fastened in pairs by the toes or tops. Shoes should be tied together in pairs. Gloves and mittens should be fastened in pairs at tips or tops.

**Standards**—"Wisdom, economy, and brotherly love," quoting the Manual of The Mother Church, are excellent guides in offering garments for Britain.

It is much wiser to retain for local charities, garments that obviously cannot give considerable satisfactory wear after a long sea journey to a place where conditions may cause unusual wear.

It seems the loving thing to do to have used garments clean, well-mended if needed; new garments warm, bright and pretty as well as practical.

If new points come up, I'll try to pass them along to you. In the meantime, thank you so much for the splendid job you have done.

Much love, as always, T——


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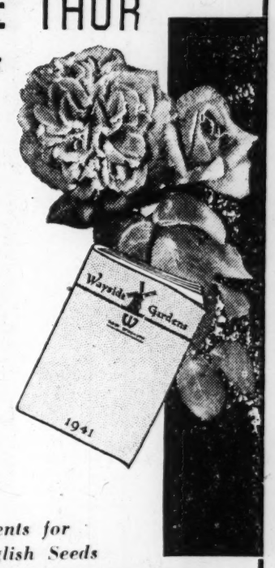

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M-7

# Why the Fleet of Mussolini Collapsed

**Orders, it is said, were to avoid engagement with British—Lack of target practice seen.**

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. Navy Retired
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The devastating defeat inflicted on the Italian Navy in the Ionian Sea by the British naval units under Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, clinches Britain's hold on the Mediterranean.

The remaining units of Premier Mussolini's fleet are so few, and the morale of their crews so shattered, that they probably will never again go into action against the British unless taken over in toto by the Germans, and even then they will constitute a nuisance rather than a menace.

This control of the Mediterranean is of even greater significance at the present moment as Britain's Army of the Nile is being forced to withdraw its outposts from Bengasi under pressure of a new combined German-Italian attack.

From the day Italy declared war, the British Fleet consistently endeavored to bring the Italian Fleet into battle, but aside from a few surprise actions, the Italians refused to be drawn from the security of their ports.

Several theories have been advanced in explanation of the Italian Navy's disinclination to fulfill the function for which it was built.

For it has been fairly well substantiated that the Italians, even in such restricted operations as they undertook, carried explicit orders to avoid engagements with the British.

**Use in Bargaining Hinted**

One theory has been that the Italian Navy recognized its own shortcomings and simply has not been willing to fight the British. Another has been that Signor Mussolini desired to keep his fleet intact for bargaining purposes with Reichsführer Hitler later on.

The underlying motive for keeping the Italian Fleet in fancied security, whatever it may have been, received a disillusionizing shock when the British launched the brilliant and successful attack on the Italian ships tucked away at Taranto, and put half of Italy's battleship strength on the bottom.

And this coup was made possible by the torpedo plane, a weapon that had been rejected as valueless by Admiral Domenico Cavignari, the Italian Undersecretary of Marine.

It seems quite extraordinary that Il Duce, who was committed to the airplane as a military weapon, should have provided his fleet with no aircraft carriers. The absence of this type of vessel has, in some degree, been responsible for Italian reverses at sea, because information of enemy vessels that were beyond the range of Italian shore-based planes, but could have been obtained by carrier-based planes, was not forthcoming.

**Nazi Pressure Surmised**

There will be many surmises as to the reason for the Italian Fleet at last tempting fate. The presence of German naval officers and ratings among the survivors rescued by the British suggests that the Italians had been influenced by the Nazis to go out and fight.

Probably the Germans had come to the conclusion that British aid to Greece and potential aid to Yugoslavia had to be interrupted. In any event it seems clear that the Axis decided that the Near East situation was such as to call for risking the Italian Fleet in an endeavor to break Britain's hold on the Mediterranean.

The risk was taken and British prestige is now greater than ever. The result of the outcome of the Battle of the Ionian Sea will have favorable repercussions on the decisions to be made by Turkey and Yugoslavia, and a heartening effect on the battling Greeks. It will also permit a redistribution of Britain's Navy whereby additional protection will be afforded Atlantic convoys.

How was the British Fleet able to work disaster on the Italians and escape unscathed?

**British Were Prepared**

When the details of this, the first fleet night action since Jutland become known, students of naval tactics probably will be provided material for numerous treatises, the essence of which, however, will boil down to the fact that the British were prepared while the Italians were not.

The keys to the Italian debacle were lack of oil and lack of ammunition which, together, contributed to lack of training.

No fleet, however superbly designed and constructed its ships may be, can be efficient without constant training at sea by day and by night.

The ships must be able to maneuver together, because in no other field of military operations does the dictum of "in union there is strength" hold more true.

In the Ionian battle, the Italians violated this well-known principle and separated their force into two practically equal squadrons, thus exposing each of them in turn to attack by a superior force.

**Must Score Hits**

The armament of a man-of-war is nothing but an impediment unless the guns can make hits, and there is no way to obtain the coordination of effort and precision of fire demanded by modern gunnery except by actual target practice.

The best defense is a well-directed fire against the enemy, is another adage that is as true today as it was when first enunciated.

The Italians did not possess this defense and suffered accordingly, where the British did possess it and escaped scot-free.

Night tactics and night gunnery are the severest tests that can be applied to the efficiency of any navy, and require intensive training.

The British tactics on the night following the Battle of Jutland were not efficiently handled, but the result of the recent action shows that the lesson taught by Jutland had been taken to heart with gratifying results.

In a night action the first task is to locate the enemy. The second, to establish him definitely as an enemy before opening fire. The third, to illuminate the target by star-shell or, at shorter ranges, by searchlight. Then follows opening fire and obtaining hits.

**Danger in Separation**

All this time the ships must maintain their formation and carry out such maneuvers as may be ordered. If the ships become separated, there is danger of their firing into each other—an error the Italians are reported to have fallen into.

The control of the battery at night is far more difficult than during daylight, even though the ranges are very much shorter, and presents a problem that cannot be solved except by holding frequent night target practices under battle conditions.

The gun crews, except those in turrets, are handicapped by inadequate lighting. The fire control party has to deal with poorly defined targets, and has difficulty in determining the corrections to be made in range and deflection.

The British Fleet had good reason to spend months in patiently training for a possible night action. Training that was rewarded by a signaled "well done" after the action.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Wide World

**British Warships in Maneuvers**

**The battleship Valiant hurling a salvo, with the battleship Barham just ahead. These were two of the warships which accounted for three Italian cruisers and two destroyers in the Battle of the Ionian Sea on March 28, one of the most brilliant victories in British history.**

# Russia Silent Power in War With Balkans Used as Pawns

By Volney D. Hurd
Tower News Commentator of The Christian Science Monitor radiocasting over WRUL

While all eyes have been turned upon Yugoslavia since its sudden overthrow of the Cvetkovitch appeasement cabinet March 27, the determining force behind much of what has been going on in the Balkans is always the silent, brooding mass of Soviet Russia.

On the very day that Premier Cvetkovitch and his colleagues had gone to Vienna to surrender to Herr Hitler, Russia published a declaration that if Turkey "is obliged to enter the war for the defense of her territory," she could rely on Russia's full neutrality.

Clearly this indication of friendship was another step in the bloodless battle between Russia and Germany which has been proceeding in an artificial atmosphere of friendship. There has been a Russian countermove for almost every German gain. And, despite its size, Russia has always acted very rapidly when the exact moment came. This presupposes thorough preparation beforehand. Despite its slow-moving appearance, therefore, Russia can act fast when necessary.

**Bessarabia Provides Example**

The taking of Bessarabia from Rumania last year is a good example. King Carol had been trying to play off Russia against Germany. When the collapse of France appeared imminent, he agreed to give up Bessarabia and Bucovina to the Russians. So it came about that France signed the armistice on June 22, and Russia occupied Bessarabia and Bucovina on June 28—just six days later.

It is more than likely that the Russian action was the cause of Herr Hitler's advance into the Balkans—due to the necessity of making sure of this valuable source of food and oil.

In any event Germany immediately started bringing full pressure upon Rumania with the result that Carol abdicated on Sept. 6 and Germany started to take over that country. Herr Hitler moved into precisely the territory which was most directly affected by Russia's move. Then Hitler advanced again and went into Bulgaria.

**Russia on Defensive Basis**

Until that time, the Russian moves had been on a defensive basis. There was nothing about them to indicate any serious Russian military drive against Germany. But when the Nazis went into Bulgaria they had entered territory that had for generations been regarded as a Russian protective zone. They had moved into a position to threaten Russia's vital passageway—the Dardanelles, operated by friendly Turkey.

Russian displeasure was apparent. There was no land-taking countermove in that case, but there were two other moves.

Russia expressed to Bulgaria its disapproval of the action it had taken. It was the first symptom of a crack in the artificial Russo-German plan of co-operation. Secondly, there were reports that Russia stopped all supplies of oil from going to the Reich. If this is true it was a sharp blow to Germany, which, though not getting great quantities of oil from Russia, had hopes that this source of supply might increase.

**Pressure on Yugoslavia**

The Nazi leader then began to put the pressure on Yugoslavia, which, being a Slav nation, had also had strong sympathies with Russia. Tsarist Russia had entered the World War because the German-sponsored Austrians had attacked Serbia, thereby also threatening the Dardanelles.

Again Josef Stalin made his countermove. It was the above-mentioned renewal of the Russo-Turkish pledge of friendship. The move was thoroughly well-prepared ahead of time. It was held by the Premier until the timing would be most effective. And he timed it perfectly to make its effect on the Hitler-Yugoslav negotiations felt to the full.

Adolf Hitler would appear to have brought Russia to the state of being ready to attack—at least through other nations. Moreover, he had given Britain an open pathway to attack Germany. Italy had pushed Greece into the war, opening ports to Britain. Herr Hitler provided the rest of the way by dragging Rumania and Bulgaria into the Axis.

He had also achieved what had previously seemed impossible, a bettering of Russo-British relations. It brought these two often-opposed nations nearer to the point of working against Germany on a co-operative basis.

**When England Was Threatened**

It will be remembered that last year's Russian drive into Bessarabia took place just as the French campaign was ended and Hitler was ready to turn on England. If he had attacked Britain then, he would at least have stood a better chance of success than he has had since. But, with his fear of war on two fronts, he was unwilling to attack Britain while uncertain as to what Russia might be doing in his rear. He therefore turned to offset this Russian threat in the Rumanian campaign.

The Führer had said he would be in England on Sept. 8. Yet two days earlier, Sept. 6th, Carol abdicated.

Herr Hitler had his hands full handling a revolting Rumania while watching that Russia did not take advantage of the confusion to move in farther.

By the time things quieted down the period planned for the British invasion had passed. Russia had set off a counterfire which had so weakened the Hitler invasion prospects that they had to be dropped. If the Russian occupation of Bessarabia forced Germany to drop the British invasion attempt last year, the prospects of Russian support for a hard-hitting Turkish Army, now must be still more disquieting to Berlin.

# Tank-Ruining Nazi Feted by Führer, Saluted by Guards

BERLIN, April 5 (AP)—Corp. Hubert Brinkforth, a baker in peacetime, was received by Adolf Hitler yesterday and congratulated upon being awarded the highest military decoration for demolishing 11 British tanks in 20 minutes at Abbeville last May.

The blue-eyed Westphalian gunner is the only man from the ranks to receive the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross.

As he marched by the guards before the Chancellery these presented arms for the first time to a soldier not an officer.

# Autos Vanish in Ireland

DUBLIN, April 5 (AP)—Ireland is facing its worst gasoline shortage since the invention of the horseless carriage.

Private automobiles have disappeared almost from Dublin's streets. A few taxis still operate and busses move on schedule, but otherwise transportation is by foot, bicycles, a few old carriages and ancient conveyances which look strangely out of place in this bustling modern City.

The effect of the war has not been felt yet in other phases of life like the shortage of gasoline, but it is no secret that Ireland is running short of almost everything but laughter and confidence.

Ireland, long dependent on the importation of wheat, has not enough to sustain itself, and already diners in restaurants and hotels find evidence of this shortage. The Government is appealing to farmers to plant every inch of available soil.

To meet the crisis, it is estimated that Ireland must produce 2,750,000 acres of wheat, whereas only 1,800,000 were tilled last year. The situation is so serious that farmers who do not till the land will be punished.

Coal is scarce, giving rise to fears that next winter may bring great suffering and the closing down of factories because of lack of fuel. Last year Ireland imported 2,750,000 tons of coal.

The people are being told that a return to the use of peat for fuel is imperative.

Ireland's stocks of steel and iron will be exhausted in a few months, the head of one big firm said.

This source predicted that old iron monuments, old cannon, and railings soon may be conscripted. Tea is to be rationed this month.

The national life still is a full one, however, and the people, recalling how Ireland has come through black years in the past, are confident they can ride out this storm.

Lights still shine by night, food in general is plentiful, and in most places Irish eyes are smiling.

# *British Sink 'Alligators'*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa—Colorful language is used to describe war news to the 8,000,000 or so South African natives, the majority of whom are illiterate.

The Department of Native Affairs now issues the news in the several languages of the Bantu peoples.

Some picturesque accounts of air battles fought in the course of the war at sea are presented to the natives by specially chosen radiocasters. About the newspaper offices also, groups of natives are to be seen scanning the news sheets printed in native languages. Those who can read take on the job of telling those who cannot.

An example of the type of news paragraphs supplied is as follows:

"It is officially made known from London that since Monday of the past week two Nazi Sea-Alligators (U-boats) are known to have been slain by the British."

Describing British defense against daylight air attackers a report says: "Machines of ours tore up into the sky at them and cannons from the ground (anti-aircraft guns) let go showers of shells at them wherever they appeared."

## Victory at 'Battle Of Cape Matapan'

*By the Associated Press*

London, April 5

The British, after a week of considering an official name for the Mediterranean fleet's victory over the Italians, have decided to name it "The Battle of Cape Matapan."

Matapan is one of the southern tips of Greece.

# *British Keep Rail Wheels Turning*

LONDON (AP)—More than than 500,000 men and women are working day and night to keep the wheels turning on Britain's railroads under the handicap of German air raids.

Hour after hour, trains thunder over thousands of miles of track constituting one of the most intricate railroad systems in the world, carrying sailors, soldiers, and airmen to new camps or on leave, hauling supplies, taking the children to safety and leading air raid victims toward new lives.

Hundreds of thousands still commute to London daily from the suburbs and home counties. They grumble when the 8:15 is late just as they did in peacetime, but seldom reflect that it is remarkable that the trains still run at all.

**Careful Inspection Made**

Trains have been machine-gunned, especially near the coast, and several have been bombed while standing in stations, but there has been no recorded case of a train being derailed because a bomb crater undermined the tracks.

Workmen inspect the rails throughout the 24 hours and, as an additional safety factor, the speed of all trains is reduced during raid alarms so that the drivers have them fully under control in the event of emergency.

Instructions to passengers are posted in every car, warning them to keep blinds drawn during the blackout and not to touch the outside of the train when alighting—a precaution against the possibility of mustard gas.

Signalmen remain at their posts throughout the worst raids, and tickets are issued in stations except when the raiders are reported directly overhead.

From an underground "battle headquarters" well outside London, a divisional superintendent of the Southern Railway affords a typical example of railroad control.

Before him is a map of the railroad dotted with tiny flags on pins. Each flag represents "an incident." Maybe a bomb has dug a crater in the tracks or a bridge is damaged or a delayed action bomb is still waiting to explode.

While the men in the traffic control room down below telephone to stationmasters at the affected points and consult the engineering section about speedy repairs, the superintendent plots out alternative routes so that some kind of service may be maintained.

**Busses Ready for Emergency**

When all else fails, he calls on the London Passenger Transport Board to supply an emergency service of busses from the big pool which is kept waiting for this purpose.

New timetables are made up at 2 o'clock each morning on the basis of the latest information available concerning damage caused to the system during the night's raid.

Sometimes these timetables have to be changed three or four times before the morning rush-hour to the city begins about 7 o'clock.

In the traffic control, eight men sit at a long bench, constantly receiving or sending out information over telephones. Trains are canceled or their routes changed at a moment's notice and sometimes the train crews themselves don't know where they are going. But the traffic men are timetable experts and, using the existing tables as a basis for their adjustments, they manage to keep trains moving into and out of the London termini over the country's densest network of crossings.

While some men deal with passenger trains and others with the freight, yet others in an adjoining dug-out keep check of locomotives and train crews and check the repair of damaged tracks.

**Guard Against Sabotage**

Outside, at bridges and tunnels, freight yards and junctions, the railway's home guard volunteers keep constant watch against sabotage.

Dispatch riders stand ready to rush messages to strategic points of the system in case other communications break down.

Biggest job the railroads have been called upon to tackle was the evacuation of Dunkirk. Rail officials were called to the War Office and told, under oath of secrecy, to make plans for removing a number of men back from the southeastern ports within a few days. All the railroads lent the Southern Railway extra rolling stock for the task. Trains were massed on sidings near Dover, Folkstone, Margate, Ramsgate and Sheerness. Alternative preparations were made at ports round the coast as far as Portsmouth in case heavy bombing made the southeastern ports untenable.

Field kitchens were installed at the stations of Faversham and Paddock Wood to prepare hot food for the men as their trains made a 20-minute stop while passing through to London.

On May 27 the evacuation of Dunkirk began and the first soldiers, weary and unkempt, struggled ashore from the little boats which brought them home to England.

It was impossible to work to any timetable. The men were just piled into the trains as fast as possible, and, as each train filled, it started on its journey.

In the eight following days 620 trains carried 300,000 men of the B. E. F. to new concentration points in the interior of the country. At the busiest time 100 trains were worked over the main line in 24 hours.

## Even a Brakeman Can Win His War

*By the Associated Press*

London

Railroad men have their decorations too.

Recently King George awarded the George Medal—most highly prized decoration after the Victoria Cross—to two railmen in Southern England who, with bombs dropping around them, uncoupled 44 out of 50 freight trucks from a burning ammunition train.

Special meritorious service war medals have been instituted by the Southern Railway.

# Swiss Rely on Alpine Passes To Keep Invaders Away

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERN, Switzerland—When Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Germany's Propaganda Minister, announced in a recent interview that Germany had no intention of attacking Switzerland, many Swiss believed him.

They believed him not because they had forgotten the lessons of Czechoslovakia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Norway, but because Switzerland presents military obstacles which many Swiss military experts believe would render an invasion attempt impractical even for Germany's Panzer Divisions.

The fact that the tiny democracy is now entirely surrounded by the united military power of the Axis, has not weakened the Swiss determination to defend their country.

It has weakened Switzerland's ability to defend the plain between the Alps and the Rhine, but does not essentially change its military position as a whole.

Switzerland's strength lies in the Alps and in its historical mission as guardian of the passes.

**Tunnels Are Traffic Arteries**

The importance of this mission can be judged by anyone who stands at the entrance to the Gotthard or the Simplon tunnels and watches the long lines of freight cars being drawn through these most modern of tunnels with the most modern of electric locomotives.

Three of the world's longest tunnels—the Lotschberg, the Simplon and the Gotthard—are Switzerland's guarantee against aggressors. Freight for most of Europe north of Switzerland passes through these main arteries from Italy and Mediterranean ports.

And at the present time these passage-ways are vital links between German-controlled Europe and the Mediterranean.

German, Netherlands, Belgian, French, Czech, and Polish cars—all under German control—are passing daily and even hourly along these routes. They carry coal and iron to Italy, and bring back bauxite, fruits, and vegetables.

Without these railway lines, Germany would be virtually cut off from the south. The Brenner Pass railway line is a single track and freight would soon choke up its limited capacity. Other routes which pass through France or the Balkans are possible, but are so roundabout that much valuable time would be lost in shipping over these routes alone.

**Important to Axis**

Thus Germany and Italy are only too well aware of the value of maintaining intact these valuable rail links. And they are, in the opinion of many Swiss, more inclined to leave to Switzerland the task of guarding the tunnels, than to attempt an invasion with the likely result that the tunnels—already well mined by the Swiss—would be blow to ruins which would take years to repair.

Swiss mountain troops, trained in the use of dynamite, are on guard day and night, ready to spring into instant action should the call come through to blow up the tunnels.

But these measures would only be put into operation as a last resort. The Swiss are confident that the narrow, tortuous valley from Altdorf to Goeschenen would hinder sufficiently any invading force which might seek to use the road through the valley as an approach to the Gotthard tunnel.

It would be much easier to render useless this road, which at some places is merely a narrow shelf carved into the side of the rocky wall high above the valley floor. The approach to the Simplon tunnel passes through equally difficult terrain.

**Austrians Found Out**

A mechanized army in the Alps would meet with the same difficulties that the heavily armored Austrian knights encountered when they tried to subject the free Swiss in the thirteenth century. From high Alpine heights rocks were rolled down upon them by an invisible foe, the horses could not be maneuvered on the narrow trails and the Swiss had the habit of suddenly appearing when they were least expected.

In present times, tanks and airplanes, which were successful in the thickly populated plains along the sea, would lose their decisive importance as soon as they came into action in the Alps.

An airplane would be of little use against small almost invisible bunkers and machine-gun nests built into the side of a mountain. Dive bombers would be ineffectual in the gorges and narrow valleys of the Alps.

Switzerland has not enough military power to hold out long in the plains along the Rhine. It is, however, strong enough to hold the passes. At the outbreak of war the troops would gradually retreat from the border fortifications leaving the large cities in the plain to the enemy and retiring to the mountains.

But even with these assurances, tiny Switzerland is prepared for any emergency. The Swiss citizen army is mobilized all the time with shifts constantly returning from civil life to relieve others for work on the farms and in the factories.

The army, like the people, is trained in the heritage of successful defense against would-be invaders who throughout history have found Switzerland an impregnable rock. Finland and Greece have both shown that modern "Blitzkriegs" can still be bogged under favorable conditions by a brave people.

The Swiss, moreover, are confident that a small people in order to maintain its independence must often fight against superior numbers. The majority of the great victories that won the Swiss their position in Europe were fought against greatly superior forces. In the battle of St. Jacob von der Birs in 1444 a small troop of 1400 Swiss attacked an army of 16,000 Armagnacs and, though almost entirely annihilated, inflicted such great damage on the enemy that he did not dare to engage the main Swiss army.

# Why Italy Failed in War

*(Continued from Page 3)*

bought in a store were taxed. Only food was exempt.

War taxation had been going on for long years. Always Signor Mussolini told the workers, "You must make sacrifices to make our Army strong."

**Army Was Weak**

But now the people were discovering that the Army wasn't strong. The equipment wasn't there. The soldiers back on leave said so.

A murmur rose, ominous and insistent.

"What have you done with our money?" it said. "What have you done with our money!"

There was no answer.

Someone passed around a story. The son of a politician asked his father, "What is a plutocrat?"

"A man who comes to power through money," was the reply.

"Then you are a cratoplute," said the boy. "You came to money through power."

The food situation was a paradox.

We had plenty to eat, right up through February. Compared with Germany, where for a year and a half the people had had just enough basic food, a poorly balanced diet and almost no luxuries, we in Italy ate well.

We had all the cream and butter we wanted until the turn of the year, and even now the fat ration is not stringent for wartime. There were fresh fruits, fresh vegetables in profusion. Meat was unrationed. It was sold only three days a week, but you could stock up for the rest of the week if you desired. And anyway, lamb, liver and game could be sold every day.

The bread, made with a moderate amount of cornmeal, was good. Even when spaghetti and rice were rationed, there were beans, peas, lentils, and the like.

Prices of basic foods were rigidly controlled. The control actually worked because Italy produced enough of grains, fruits, and fats for a very satisfactory wartime diet.

In mid-December, I dined in Switzerland with a colleague fresh from Berlin. We were served a dessert of chestnuts with a very modest amount of whipped cream. I was surprised to see him bring out a camera and photograph it. He planned to take the picture back to Berlin to show that such things still existed.

**Clodius Appalled**

It was scarcely fair to tell him that two days previously, in Rome, my wife had served the same dessert to a dinner party with a quart of cream whipped into a veritable mountain.

A German official came direct from Berlin to Rome shortly thereafter, and his eyes opened in astonishment at the well-spread tables.

"Why," he exclaimed, "we fight for the Italians—and they eat for us!"

It is understandable, then, that Dr. Karl Clodius, the German economic expert, came to Rome in January and confessed to a friend that he was "appalled" at the inefficiency of the Italian ration system.

You still could buy all the clothes and textiles you wanted when I left. The materials were very expensive and mostly synthetic, and it was a commonplace to say that one's dress was "made of milk." The phrase "pure wool" was a joke, and no sheep ever was responsible for its lack of warmth. But there always was cloth available for Italy's working class, which can buy precious little anyway.

Meanwhile tailors had stocks of British worsteds and tweeds on hand. Enemy cloth was worn by preference by the best of Fascists. One of the foreign correspondents learned from his tailor, a fortnight before I left Rome, that Count Ciano had just visited the tailor's shop and ordered some 15 suits of British materials at fancy prices. He wanted to stock up before the best suitings gave out.

Thus the middle and upper classes continued their fashion parade on Via Veneto, or under the pines of Rome in the Borghese Gardens.

It was a world of fantasy and unbelief. We in Rome walked to parties through the bombless, starlit nights, where there was no man-made light anywhere to mar the breathless beauty of a natural darkness over old Rome and its ruins. It was only when we stopped to look at the shattered columns that history spoke to us. Then we realized that we were witnessing another decline and fall.

*Where is Fascism headed? This subject will be discussed by Mr. Davis in his next article.*

## News Photographers Meet in Oregon

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor.*

EUGENE, Ore.—Speed guns flashed and shutters clicked all over the University of Oregon campus recently as the first annual conference for news photographers drew 40 camera men from all parts of the State.


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RICH'S ATLANTA GEORGIA

# Lebanon Leaders Quit, General Strike Goes On

**VICHY, France, April 5 (AP)—Gen. Henri Dentz, High Commissioner of French-mandated Syria and Lebanon, accepted the resignations of the Lebanese Republic's President Emile Eddeh and Secretary of State Abdullah Bey Hum in Beirut last night as a general strike there continued.**

**General Aladosse, French Administrator for Lebanon, assumed the Presidential powers pending General Dentz' announcement of statutes and members of the new Government.**

**The action followed General Dentz' announcement of a new Government for Syria under Khaled Azem Bey.**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Britain's delicate relations with the Arab world have been seriously complicated by events in Libya, where General Wavell's troops have had to withdraw before a combined German-Italian advance upon Bengasi, and in Iraq where the pro-British Government of Taha el Hashimi appears to have been ousted by a Nationalist uprising.

Contrary to the policy of the Arab world during the war of 1914, when some important Arab groups, collected by Col. T. E. Lawrence, co-operated with General Allenby's British forces against the Turks in the Near East, the various Arab populations in the present struggle have been holding strictly aloof from the conflict.

The most notable exception has been Syria, where anti-Axis feeling has been intense and where, since the decision of the French High Commissioner to abide by the policy of the Vichy Government, Nationalist elements have given the French continuous trouble, many enrolling with General Wavell's forces in the Levant.

Among the score or so of different Arab States, there is little unity of outlook. There is a coolness between Egypt and Trans-Jordan; between Trans-Jordan and Iraq; between all of these and Saudi Arabia.

Attempts had been made to organize a pan-Arab movement. There was a meeting of Arab chieftains at Beersheba in 1930 to end desert feuds and further the cause of Pan-Arabism. In 1936 a Treaty of Arab Brotherhood and Alliance was even signed by a number of Arab States at Baghdad and as recently as 1940 some 50 Arab leaders from all parts of the Near and Middle East met in Cairo to try to effect complete Arab solidarity. Yet there have been no visible results.

While Syrians have been unmistakably pro-British, Yemen has come largely under Axis influence, Ibn Saud, ruler of Saudi Arabia remains cautiously isolationist. Abdullah, Trans-Jordan ruler has been pro-British, while the Arab population of Libya has adopted a policy of hoping that British recapture of good lands the Italians had appropriated for their own settlers will bring restitution of those lands—without, however, going so far as to help the British in their good work.

**No Unity Apparent**

Neither in race nor in religion are the Arabs showing signs of unity. The Arab Government of Syria recently issued a notice forbidding pilgrimages to Mecca, which is under the ambitious ruler of Saudi Arabia.

A severe disappointment for Britain has been the refusal of that most powerful of the Arab communities, Egypt, to enter the war, even when the Italians pushed 60 miles into its territory to Sidi Barrani last August. Interested as this now virtually independent State must be in the outcome of events in the Balkans and Northeast Africa, the Government did not move to oppose the invader. Although Parliament, press and several members of the Government announced a full determination to resist and act up to the alliance with Britain, yet the young King, whose Nazi proclivities are well known, was able to halt all action.

There were indignant protests and, at the fall of Sidi Barrani Sept. 16, the policy of inaction brought a cabinet split—the pro-British Premier, Ali Maher Pasha, having been already forced out of office the previous June—but King Farouk had his way.

Today Egypt is watching the British campaigns in Libya, Eritrea and Ethiopia with apparent unconcern.

Nowhere perhaps has the Arab outlook been more influenced by the powerful propaganda system of the Axis Powers than Egypt. Until last fall Cairo itself was the headquarters of continuous radiocasting by Germans and Italians, giving lurid accounts of Britain's defeats, Britain's predatory policy in relation to the Arabs, Britain's illtreatment of Arabs. Although the radiocasting has since been moved to Yemen and Iran, it has had a considerable effect not only on Egypt but on the Arab world generally.

Possibly the Arab community that has been least touched by this propaganda is Syria, where past mistakes by the French Government and present weakness of Vichy's hold have produced a state of serious unrest. Syria is a country with a high degree of culture, in which the Nationalists embody competent administrative elements. Under the Turks these elements had been allowed positions of responsibility. When therefore the French, with their experience with the backward colony of Algeria came into Syria after 1919 as a mandatory power, they found some difficulty in adapting themselves to the needs of the more advanced Syrians. They had difficulty in deciding whether to keep the State under severe repression, or to prepare it for self-government.

The decision took the latter course following the well-organized Jebel Druse rebellion of 1925, when France thought it best to promise Syria rights equal to those enjoyed by Iraq. The critical situation in Europe prevented the expected Syrian independence and returned the situation to its original unsatisfactory state.

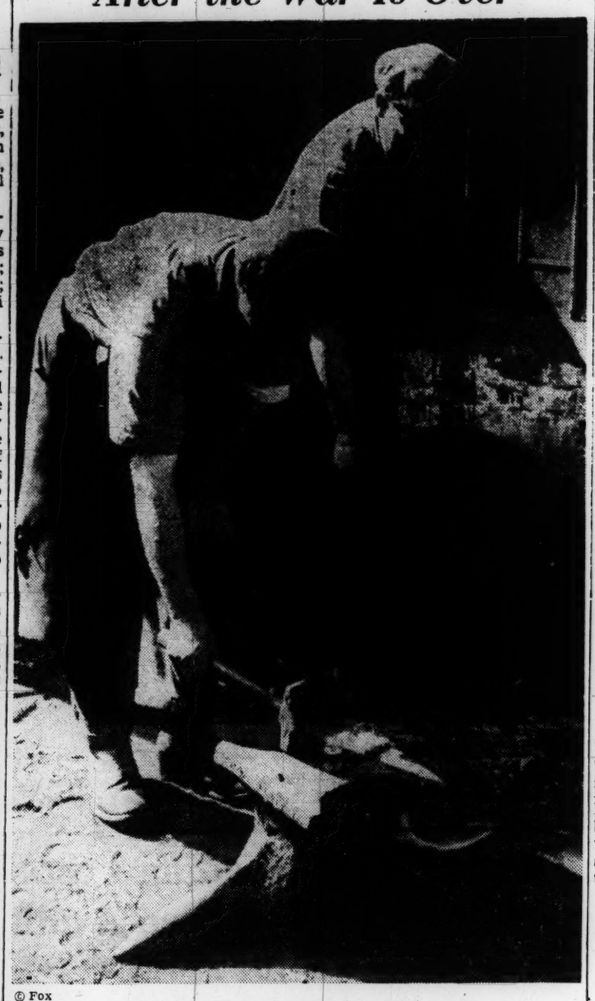
The situation of Iraq is very different and if it is today in a state of revolution, the reason must be ascribed to the intensive propaganda and diplomatic maneuvering to which this small race of 3,000,000 people has been submitted. Iraq's oil resources, with the strategic 900-mile pipe-line to the Levant coast, and its position as a vital link in the communications between Europe and the Indian Ocean have made it the center of political pressure of the heaviest kind. So far all the advantage has been with Britain, which has its air bases in the country and controls the strategic highways with the powerful six-wheeled buses communicating with the military bases in Palestine. But the Germans have been working hard in their own interests.

**Berbers Embittered**

Another of the more complicated situations with the Arabs is that of the more backward Berbers of Libya, who, though not numerous—being a population of only some 700,000—have been embittered by expropriation of their best lands to form the new Italian colonies in Cyrenaica. Indeed this action on the part of the Italians had gone far to negative the effects of Signor Mussolini's dramatic pronouncement in 1937 in which he styled himself the Protector of Islam. In 1938 came the bulk of the new Italian colonists for some 1,765 farms in the great State-subsidized scheme—a community of some 10,000 persons.

The annexing of the best farm lands relegated the Arabs to inferior grazing lands at a rate of compensation that did not appeal to the Arabs as fair. Whether Britain is to continue the State subventioning scheme on behalf of the Italians—at a cost estimated at some £750,000 a year for several years until the farms are self-supporting—or whether she is to endeavor to appease the disgruntled Arabs by restoring to them the lands is a problem that now faces the new Governor of Cyrenaica, Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson. So far General Wilson appears not to have disturbed the existing situation. The whole question, however, must be open to further revision in the event of any serious withdrawal of British forces from the conquered Libyan territory.

## After the War Is Over



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### Brothers Practice Firing the Anvil

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

FITTLEWORTH, Sussex, Eng.—Firing the anvil, a 400-year-old custom to announce the end of a war, is being practiced once more by blacksmiths here.

Since the days when Britain was threatened with invasion by the Armada, and sixteenth-century blacksmiths fired a report on the anvil on the approach of Spanish galleons, the end of wars has been announced in this manner.

Since the World War, however, "the war to end wars," the custom has been dropped. But these two blacksmith brothers, W. and H. Perfoot of Fittleworth, are practicing again in the hope that they may soon be able to send the news of victory echoing o'er the downs and vales of Southern England.

## Free Paper For Germans —In London

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Die Zeitung, first and only free German daily newspaper in Europe, recently began publication here.

This journal is run by German refugees, outstanding among whom are a young lawyer who, under the nom-de-plume of Sebastian Haffner wrote an interesting psychological study of Hitler Germany last year and a former director of the Frankfurter Zeitung. The first leading article emphasizes that though working with "the consent and good-will of the British Government" the paper is not an official organ, but a free expression of opinion, limited only by the wartime restrictions affecting the British press today.

"The name 'German,'", the editorial declares, "has all over the world today come to stand for barbarism, aggression, and vandalism. Yet there was a time when German culture meant wisdom, science, dignity and tolerance. Hitler's Germany is doomed. Will the other Germany be able to live? Will Germany above all finally succeed in achieving political maturity."

Die Zeitung also calls upon free Germans here in England to fill the gap and to organize themselves to fight on the side of Britain just as have the Czechs, Poles, Norwegians, Dutch, French and Belgians. And the paper concludes by saying its task is "to prove that the German language can still be a weapon of free thought and of the creative spirit."

## Getting 'Pop' Ready For School a Task

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 5—In 1930 William Rychlik quit his senior year in high school at nearby Perry to take over his father's retail business.

Today, married and the father of a daughter, Mr. Rychlik is back in Perry high school to complete his course. With his business "humming along," he has found time to take three classes daily and to study another subject with a tutor evenings. He and his daughter, Rita, leave for school together every morning.

## Volunteers Brave Nazi Bombs To Douse Flames in Bristol

LONDON, April 5 (AP)—Hundreds of volunteers fighting doggedly amid falling heavy explosives to douse fire bombs rained down by the Nazis last night on Bristol, were credited with lessening the effectiveness of what otherwise might have been a heavily damaging raid.

"The rainders couldn't find their targets due to the prompt work of the fire fighters," a witness said. "They extinguished the incendiaries as soon as they dropped. Load after load of firebombs were showered down in fruitless attempts to get fires going."

Reports from Bristol said that despite the heavy load of high explosive and fire bombs the only casualties reported were one fatality and two seriously injured. They said that scores of villages and hamlets in near-by Somerset and Gloucestershire also were the targets of Nazi bombs.

Attacking in bright moonlight, the Luftwaffe encountered such a terrific anti-aircraft barrage here that some were reported to have failed to penetrate to the town and dropped their bombs instead on near-by woods and fields. British fighter planes joined in challenging the raiders.

The fire fighters stopped their work momentarily to cheer when the searchlights spotted one bomber and antiaircraft shells brought it down in flames. Another plane was reported shot down by a night fighter and two of the crew captured.

One Nazi raider raked the town's streets with machine-gun fire, but no one was hit.

Relays of German bombers attacked the oft-bombed West Coast port for hours. A number of persons were reported killed and wounded in the residential district, but the British officially declared "the damage was nowhere extensive."

London had one brief alert which lifted before 10 p. m., but the City completed its fifteenth consecutive bombless night.

Meanwhile the Air Ministry declared that sticks of heavy bombs straddled the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau in a British attack on Brest.

A communiqué said oil stores at Rotterdam and industrial targets in the Ruhr also were bombed.

The attack on Brest, forty-ninth of the war, was the third since March 30, when the British first reported the presence of the big German warships in the Nazi-occupied French port.

## Treasure Trove For Duke's Library

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DURHAM, N. C.—Each Duke University student, upon leaving the campus for the spring vacation, was requested to conduct a "one-person expedition into the 'tangled jungle of grandma's attic,'" or some other place where discarded papers may be found, with the hope of obtaining material for the University Library.

This movement was given impetus by a recent library exhibition of valuable historical items students, during the past, have brought to light from the nooks and corners of their own homes. It is hoped to add more, and an ever-increasing volume, of such material in the future, as interest mounts.

One Durham student recently brought in 11 letters written by an American soldier serving in France during the World War. Another, whose home is in Leominster, Mass., contributed a collection of 32 books and pamphlets on agriculture, while another brought in a sheaf of trade journals which proved valuable for those engaged in research. A New York student brought in a publication in which is an account of the first golf game played in the United States.

## Columbia Geology Chair For Northwestern Man

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 5—Dr. Charles H. Behre, Jr., William Deering professor of economic geology at Northwestern University, will have this chair at Columbia University beginning next September, according to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President, who announced the appointment.

Recipient of a Guggenheim fellowship in 1937 for studies in Africa, Europe, and Russia, Dr. Behre has been associate geologist of the Federal Geological Survey since 1922 and co-operating geologist with the Pennsylvania survey since 1922.

## Soviet Approves New Vichy Envoy

MOSCOW, April 5 (AP)—The Soviet Government gave its approval yesterday to the appointment of Gaston Bergery, former Leftist leader in France, as the new French Ambassador at Moscow.

Mr. Bergery, who was married in 1934 to the former Bettina Shaw-Jones of New York and Philadelphia, succeeds Erik Labonne, who has been recalled by the Vichy Government and placed on the reserve list.

The Ambassador-Designate was an Independent Socialist Deputy and publisher of a Paris newspaper before the war.

# Control of Labor in War Economy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — A comparison between regimentation of workers as a permanent policy in Germany, and the temporary measures of Government control over labor now being employed by some countries operating under wartime economies, is contained in a survey of Germany's social policy published recently by the International Labor Office.

The survey offers a concise study of the development of Germany's labor policy from one designed to dissolve unemployment, into one where the State exercises absolute control over practically every phase of employment, industrial relations, wages, and hours of work.

These tendencies, the survey declares, are not peculiar to Germany today, but are inherent in every war economy. They can, it states, be found in varying degrees in most countries where war or the risk of war has forced national defense to the foreground.

At the same time, the study notes two distinctive features—aside from the fact that no other country has adopted such radical labor regulations—which set off Germany's methods of controlling labor from measures now being taken, for instance, in Great Britain.

**Started Before the War**

The German system, in the first place, is not offered as an exceptional policy which has resulted from a national emergency caused by war. On the contrary, the study points out, the Reich labor control machinery was almost complete before war began, and the total subordination of social policy to military use is the outcome of a permanent principle.

The second distinctive feature which the survey finds is that Germany's social policy has come from "above" in accordance with the so-called "leadership policy" which applies to every branch of social and economic life within the Reich.

As documentation to support these conclusions, the survey traces impartially the progress of Germany's labor policy from the time of the ascension of the Nazi Government in 1933.

The Nazis' first objective in adopting an employment policy was to find jobs for some 5,500,000 men who were out of work when Adolf Hitler came to power in 1933, the survey finds.

**Sharp Rise in Employment**

Certain groups such as married women and men under the age of 25 were induced to leave the working class, and a public works program was started up to stimulate industry to the point where it could absorb more workers. By June, 1936, the survey states, the number of unemployed had been reduced by 4,161,000 to 1,315,000, and workers in employment had increased by 17,675,000.

At this point, Germany's employment policy became no longer an end to itself. The process of putting the unemployed to work was continued with equal tenacity, though the problem had ceased to be an engrossing one. The employment policy at this time began to emerge as an instrument of State policy, linked closely to the aims of the Four-Year Plan which was just beginning, and to the Reich's expanding rearmament program.

Shortages of labor which began to appear even before unemployment had reached its lowest level, were becoming even more apparent. Thus Germany felt itself compelled to adopt such measures as would control the distribution of labor, mobilize labor reserves, enforce vocational training to produce new skilled workers, and employ workers from foreign countries to make up existing labor deficiencies.

**Power to Draft Workers**

As the need for more and more workers was felt in more industries, Nazi authorities were given power to requisition any worker needed to work deemed of national importance and to transfer workers from one job to another. Recourse was made to persons who were previously outside the employment market. Married women and men under 25 were now encouraged to enter the worker class again. Many handicrafts were abolished so as to provide more workers for "essential industries" and prison labor was inaugurated.

Compulsory labor service was introduced in 1938 for all German citizens, and soon after for all persons residing on German territory. Persons between the ages of 15 and 70 were made liable for labor service in the "interest of the State" in the event of what was to be designated as a public emergency.

By the beginning of 1940 some 2,100,000 foreigners and foreign prisoners of war were at work in German industries, the survey states.

To intensify the State's control over labor and industry, Germany's collective agreements for control of labor relations were abolished forthright, and "labor trustees" were set up to dictate new regulations governing labor relations as specified by the Government.

These so-called labor trustees were at first empowered to fix minimum wages, and later to set maximum pay, thus placing the wage system under total and authoritarian regulation by the State.

Requirements of the Government's production program resulted in such pressure on the labor situation that regulations had to be made more and more flexible regarding hours of work. As early as 1936 the 10-hour day had generally supplanted the normal eight-hour work day. The regulations finally had to be suspended entirely. However, effects of what proved to be excessively long hours necessitated their partial restoration.

## Australia Ups Home Guards

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia will have approximately 125,000 home defense troops available for immediate use under the expanded militia training scheme. In addition there will always be about 35,000 to 40,000 members of the Australian Imperial Air Force in training for service overseas.

Thus, to meet any emergency which may arise within Australia itself, the Government will have available at once a practically fully-trained army of at least 160,000 men.

This, however, is not regarded as enough, and the Government proposes to bring the home defense units to a steady strength of 220,000, which, with the overseas service men always completing training here, will mean a force of 250,000 available within Australia.

Until recently there were intervals at which there were practically no men undergoing training in the militia—that is, home defense—camps. The various age groups were called up for training and were taken into camp for 70 days and were then restored to their civil occupations.

Now, however, the camp period has been extended to 90 days and it seems likely that the trainees will go back into the camps at regular intervals. Thus about 12,000 militiamen who completed 70 days' training at the end of last year have been warned that they will re-enter camp this month for another 90 days.

Australians are giving this extra service willingly, but it is recognized that, for some men in the older age groups, recurring periods in camps bring about financial problems. For instance, married men with families, while able to make plans for their families for one period of 70 days, are finding it difficult to meet family bills when they are placed on a soldier's pay for another long period. Recognizing this, the Government is making adjustments in the call-up so that, as far as possible, no one will be compelled to make undue sacrifices

## Better Library Service Virginia Project Aim

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—A State-wide public library project under sponsorship of the State Library Board is to be launched in Virginia with the aid of Work Projects Administration funds, it is announced by Wilmer L. Hall, State Librarian.


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¾ cup buttermilk (about) Melted shortening
½ teaspoon salt
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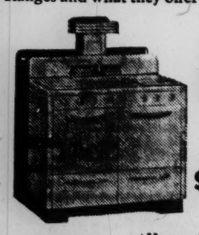

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The Foster Parents' Plan for War Children maintains and operates "Sanctuaries" for children made homeless by bombardments, in safe pastoral regions all over England. Funds are needed to carry on the work. You can help by "adopting" one of these tots as your Foster Child. You will receive a photograph and a brief history of your Foster-Child just as soon as time permits. Mrs. Priestley will write individual reports to Foster Parents every month regarding each child. The Foster Parents' Plan for War Children does not do mass relief. The aim of the Plan is to give to children separated from their parents besides shelter, food and clothing, a homelike atmosphere and loving care. All monies are radiogrammed through the Chase National Bank of New York to our account in London and pass through the hands of no other committee. If you cannot "adopt" a child will you help with a smaller contribution? No amount is too small. Will you help, please?
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MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE

# 'Neebors' Restaurant Opens—Scottish Communal Project

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EDINBURGH—The first Scottish communal restaurant has been opened here with the name of "The Neebors' Tryst." And the "neebors" welcome it.

Standing on ground known for many centuries as Fountainbridge because of its good well, the place has early associations with food production. Two hundred years ago the soil found about was so good that market gardeners built a hall for their headquarters there. In later years the place was a school feeding center. This was recently adapted and equipped at a cost of more than £1,800 for the new communal center.

Bright and attractive color schemes with appropriate mural paintings were worked out by students of the College of Art.

The present scheme is to limit the service to a mid-day meal. One hundred and fifty persons can be seated at one time and three relays can be fed. There is a good demand also for cash-and-carry meals. King George and Queen Elizabeth visited the center recently while lunch was being served. They were given a spontaneous welcome by men, women, and children who rose and cheered.

A typical lunch costing 11d. (22 cents) consists of four courses—vegetable soup (2d.) roast beef, potatoes and mashed turnip (6d.) treacle sponge pudding with strawberry custard or rice (2d.) tea (1d.). Children have smaller portions at half price.

Students from the Edinburgh College of Domestic Science are temporarily staffing the enterprise.

Edinburgh Corporation is reviewing the question of cooking and food supplies for the whole city in the light of this communal experiment. It is felt these centers are needed, not only in industrial areas, but among all classes of the community. It is estimated arrangements could be made for feeding 70,000 citizens in an emergency.

# All Ford Plants Shut Down As Company Charges Sabotage

*Continued from Page 1*

any workers certified by Government officials as needed for defense production.

Mr. Dewey's great concern thus far is to keep intact the agreement negotiated by him and Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner under which the company has pledged not to attempt to reopen the plant during the mediation efforts and the union has promised to let maintenance and clerical workers into the plant.

Last night the key to that situation lay apparently with 1,500 men who remained in the big empty plant as a place of safety notwithstanding an appeal by Mr. Dewey and although both the company and the union avowedly want them to come out. The union removed all pickets from one gate in order that they might be brought out in buses. Company officials declared they wanted the men to leave and had tried to get them to do so. In spite of all assurances however, nearly all the group, consisting mainly of colored men in the Foundry Department, stayed in the buildings.

**Marshals Seek Fords**

From this arose the complication that the union members who were scheduled to go into the plant as maintenance workers might refuse to do so, as there already had been complaints of danger to them from bands of the idle 1,500 roving through the plant. Without the promised aid of the maintenance workers, the Company might no longer consider itself bound by the shutdown arrangement pending negotiations on the general issues of the strike.

Nevertheless, Mr. Dewey expressed confidence that the truce would be kept and asserted that progress had been made in discussion of the union proposals for terms of settlement.

Meanwhile, Deputy United States Marshals made fruitless attempts at the gates of the Ford estate, at the Ford Laboratories, and elsewhere to serve subpoenas on Henry Ford, Edsel Ford, and Harry H. Bennett, the company's Personnel Director to get them to appear as witnesses in the union's effort to break the Federal Court injunction obtained by Ford attorneys.

One other event occurred which may have outweighed and offset the strike developments in interest to the internationally known motor magnate—through the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford II, he became a great grandfather.

## Ford Empire Halts

DETROIT, April 5 (AP)—Production in the gigantic industrial network of Ford Motor Company plants was halted today by a Congress of Industrial Organizations strike as completely as were the automotive operations of General Motors and Chrysler Corporations during the 1937 sit-downs of the same union.

The strike of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) at Ford's Dearborn River Rouge plant, largest industrial unit in the world and key producing cog of the Ford empire, forced the company Friday to order closing of its assembly, parts and other branch producers in 41 other communities throughout the Nation.

Suppliers from whom the company said it has purchased $11,000,000 of material weekly since Jan. 1 were notified to stop further shipments.

Ford Company spokesmen said 118,000 of its production workers have been made idle by the strike. Additional thousands of non-production employees and workers in plants supplying Ford production lines, were estimated to bring the total affected by the strike to 200,000.

Federal conciliator James F. Dewey, persistent in his efforts to settle the stubborn dispute, said the situation last night was "more hopeful" and arranged to renew separate parleys with company and union representatives today.

As Mr. Dewey emerged from the main plant gate, he said, "there's a very kind attitude in there."

Before the Conciliator went to the plant, he said the men were "afraid to come out for fear of being beaten up," and that "a great many were "armed with weapons they made themselves." Mr. Dewey said the union "absolutely guaranteed" that any leaving would be unmolested.

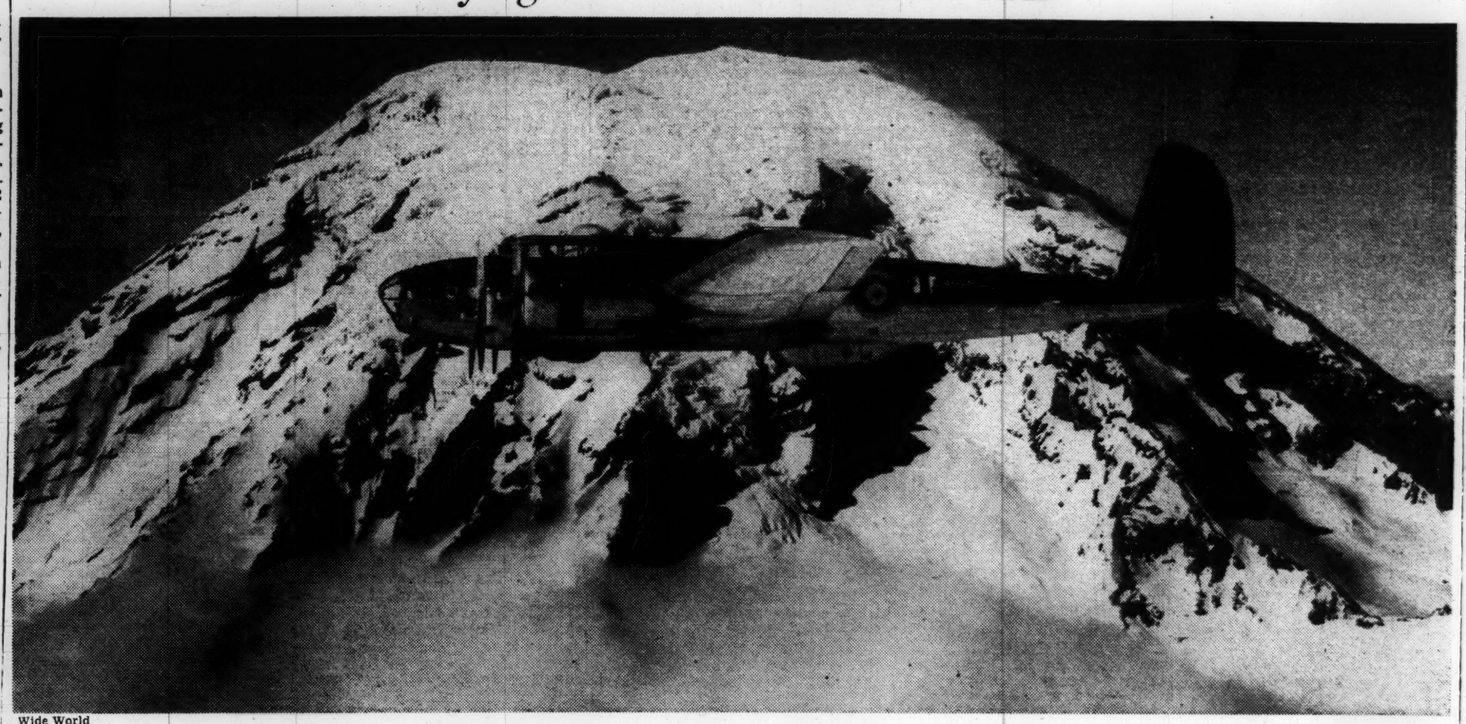
Despite his setback at the plant, Mr. Dewey refused to show any discouragement. He came out of a night conference to say, "We're going to settle this strike. I don't know what day it will be, but we'll settle it."

Asked "What month?" Mr. Dewey quickly replied: "April."

Charges by Ray Roush, Rouge plant Superintendent, that strikers had caused $100,000 damage by deliberate breakage of tool and die parts vital in aircraft production," brought quick denials from union officials who invited an official investigation of the reports.

Reports were current here that L. Capizzi, Ford attorney, planned to place charges of union sabotage before Secretary Henry L. Stimson of the War Department. Arriving at Washington by plane last night, however, Mr. Capizzi said only that he intended to offer evidence of "Communist activities" in Ford labor disputes to the National Labor Relations Board at a hearing today.

# *Flying Fortress for Britain's RAF*



Wide World

**Giant Boeing Bombing Plane on Flight Over Mt. Rainier**

One of the mighty Boeing flying fortresses being built in Seattle for the British Royal Air Force. This plane, undergoing tests near Mount Rainier, is ready for delivery to the British. The "bull's-eye" insignia of the RAF can be seen just back of the wing. Increasing numbers of these bombers are being speeded across the Atlantic as Britain steps up the tempo of her aerial warfare.

# Some Soft Coal Mines to Open First of Week

NEW YORK, April 5—Some of the idle soft-coal mines in the eight-state Appalachian area—enough to produce "appreciable tonnage"—will reopen Monday or Tuesday, a Federal conciliator said today.

Dr. John R. Steelman, who for six days has been Government observer in deadlocked contract negotiations, made the announcement just after 1 a. m. (E. S. T.) in discussing replies to the Government's proposal that the miners return to work while a new contract was being negotiated, with any wage adjustments to be retroactive to April 1.

"The union (United Mine Workers of America—C. I. O.) has accepted the proposal," Mr. Steelman said. "The miners, who have been assured a wage increase, promise the Government and the operators they will work at the old rates of pay and await completion of a new agreement before receiving any extra pay.

"The operators as a group have refused to comply or to attempt to comply with the proposal of the Government." Stressing his use of the "group" designation, he said this attitude was expressed "in spite of the fact they had every assurance of co-operation from the Government to the end that they would not be unjustly penalized for this co-operation.

"They say it would be impossible to pay the amount that would be involved and must keep the mines closed until negotiations are completed."

Despite the group refusal, he reported the Government had been assured "some of the mines of the Appalachian area" would resume operations Monday or not later than Tuesday.

Four hundred thousand bituminous diggers have been idle since midnight Monday on the order of union President John L. Lewis not to work without a new contract or an agreement that any benefits would be retroactive to the April 1 expiration of the old pact.

Eighty-five per cent of the Nation's soft coal output has been affected by the shutdown by Appalachian fields and those in four outlying states where the miners' local contracts are governed by the Appalachian agreement.

Although more than three weeks of negotiations have brought no final result, Mr. Steelman reported "the miners have come down in their demands, and the operators have come up. Don't let either side tell you neither side has made concessions."

The miners' original demand was for a boost to a daily $7 wage standard for the United States instead of the old rate of $6 in the north and $5.60 in the south. They also sought paid vacations and a guarantee of 200 working days annually.

One development last night prior to Mr. Steelman's statement was an announcement by southern Appalachian operators that union negotiators had refused an offer of an approximate 11 per cent pay increase.

The conciliator said the wage conference would be resumed at 10 a. m. today, and added:

"We must leave it to the public to determine on whose shoulders rests the responsibility for a large portion of the mines remaining closed while negotiations go on. That is, unless an agreement is very soon completed."

# Iraq Coup Hits British

*Continued from Page 1*

ence since 1919. In that year it was a British mandate under the League of Nations, but on Oct. 3, 1932, on admission to the League it was freed from all mandatory control.

Present British-Iraq relations are governed by a treaty basing relationship between both countries upon an alliance as between two equal and independent states for 25 years as dating from Iraq's entry into the League.

A second factor seen behind the revolt is that it appears traceable to Pan Arab sentiments at Baghdad. Sayid Rashid el Gailani, former Premier who is leader of this revolt, had, since his resignation from the premiership in 1933, established close connections with the Pan Arab movement and had become a strong advocate of complete Iraq independence. He resigned a second premiership on Jan. 31, last, refusing to break off relations with Italy despite an Anglo-Iraq alliance and British representations. This resulted in the resignation of Foreign Minister Gen. Nuri Pasha es-Said and other Ministers.

**Generals Played Politics**

But the Premier, Gen. Taha el Hashimi, who has just been overthrown, also failed to persuade his colleagues to break off Italian relations and could not prevent four senior Army generals stationed in Baghdad from interfering in politics. It was with these generals that Sayid Rashid, leader of the coup d'état, has been intriguing as well as the exiled Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Husseini, who has been an active dabbler in both Iraq and Syrian politics for some time.

While the aim of the Pan-Arab movement is establishment of some form of close political co-operation throughout the whole Arab world, actually great differences of opinion still exist among the Arab nations. Important Arab leaders stand outside the movement—for example Ibn Saud, King of the Hedjaz.

Still another factor behind the revolt is that German and Italian propaganda and highly placed "fifth columnists" in Iraq long have sought to repudiate that country's alliance with Britain. Such an achievement is bound up in Axis politicians' thoughts, with its possible effect of endangering British supplies of oil from the rich Mosul fields which are situated in Northern Iraq.

**Axis Plot Unrest**

The Axis hopes to cause unrest in both Iraq and Syria which, they feel, would secure other important ends. It might cause Turkey to hesitate and to look south and east rather than to Europe, while Russia might be tempted with possible booty in Iran (Persia) and so be occupied during the next few critical months.

It is important to know whether the revolt is supported in Basra or among the Shiahs who form a majority in Iraq.

The British Government, it is understood here, consider the proceedings in Baghdad as both irregular and unconstitutional and that it is but too early for official comment.

# Leading Post-War Influence Seen Available to the U. S.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5 (AP)—Arthur Sweetzer, former member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, declared today he believed other nations "would gladly give the United States the leading role in the post-war adjustments if she is prepared to assume it."

"This would be the case not only because her resources are steadily increasing as theirs decrease, but still more because she is the least certain element in the world picture," he said in an address prepared for the forty-fifth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

"There is reason to think," he asserted, "that they (other nations) would be willing to go as far along the road as the United States would go, and that their hesitation to announce detailed objectives is due to uncertainty as to what this country will be willing to do."

Mr. Sweetzer, now at the Institute of Advanced Study of Princeton University, said the United States "will face both one of the gravest responsibilities and one of the greatest opportunities that any nation has ever faced" after the present conflict, not only in national problems but "as to what kind of a world will eventually arise from the ashes."

Norman Thomas, National Chairman of the Socialist Party, told the Academy last night that "the full entrance of America into the war would not save democracy, but would, on the contrary, extinguish it for an unpredictably long period of time in our own country."

"The alternatives, as I see it," he said, "are war or democracy."

Eugene P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council in New York City, said in a paper prepared for the session last night that "Anglo-American financial and trading co-operation—inclusive of Latin-American interests—is of prime importance in preparing plans for the new world order to replace that with which Germany is experimenting. . . ."

"If the Axis countries are to be confronted by the joint efforts of the United States and the British Empire," he continued, "it is not too soon to bring these two world powers together for the formulation of present and post-war plans for leading the world back to sanity and the revival of international co-operation."

# Stanford Head Stresses Need For Continued Peace in Pacific

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERKELEY, Calif.—If the Pacific Era in world affairs has arrived, as Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University, declared here and at Los Angeles in Charter Day exercises of the University of California, will it be pacific?

Dr. Wilbur said the problems and opportunities arising from the two oceans were parallel. The same problems of growing populations, of markets, of power, and prestige, problems which have always characterized the Mediterranean, today spring from the Pacific.

"Are we to make the Pacific Ocean the scene of such tragedies and disasters as history has recorded for the Mediterranean?" Dr. Wilbur asked.

Posing this question to his two audiences, jointly celebrating Stanford's fiftieth anniversary and the University's seventy-third, Dr. Wilbur pointed out that today a majority of the people of the world reside in countries bordering the Pacific. He expressed the hope that human wisdom and ingenuity could make the Pacific a bridge to friendship instead of another arena of war.

"How far can democracy, or government by and through all adult individuals, combined with science, education, and good will, go in avoiding for the Pacific peoples a thousand years of conflict, such as we have seen elsewhere?" Dr. Wilbur asked.

The speaker declared that with history cutting a plain pattern of past failures and past stumbling blocks, two solutions were open today to the Pacific nations. "There can be the bitter never-ending evolutionary struggle," he said, "or we can use that unique quality of adaption, that remarkable plasticity of thought and action, which is the outstanding characteristic that made us rulers of the beasts and plants."

To the peoples who dwell along the Pacific, Dr. Wilbur said, "comes the last great opportunity for man on this earth to conquer himself as he masters space and develops a barrier that has held people apart into a passageway to bring them together."

Stanford's President classified the problem arising in the Pacific area as population and food supply; race; religion; and culture, including standard of living and economic status.

The best means of overcoming these problems, Dr. Wilbur said, was by universal education and by an increase in organizations and institutions which are international in character, for a greater exchange of ideas, and a greater exchange of goods.

# U. S. Plans for Peace

*Continued from Page 1*

the country's whole sacrifice and effort in the present war and an invitation to its repetition.

**Exploring Peace Issue**

The State Department's peace ideas are still, of course, in the exploratory stage and while there will be no official discussion of them for some time to come, public discussion in the interests of developing an informed public opinion is very much welcome.

A significant contribution to this end came this week in Fortune's publication of its round-table on "peace aims." It gathered for a week-end of continuous discussion 24 leading authorities of divergent experience and its area of agreement, joined by all but two of the group, was considerable. Many of the conclusions parallel rather closely views known to be held by responsible officials in Washington.

"At the end of this war the United States," the round table conferees agreed, "can hope to rid itself of the growing burdens of an armament economy only if enduring international reconstruction takes place.

"Britain by itself will not be strong enough to accomplish this: America must help. We do not propose that the United States accept any commitments to restore and maintain the uneasy, quarrelsome and timid balance of power that dominated the world for the past 20 years."

They did, however, favor commitments on behalf of a "new order of free peoples" resting on these three principles:

1. The unique value of the human personality must be recognized by the State.
2. National sovereignty must become diluted. Each Government must accept definite restrictions on the exercise of powers that might injure other Nations.
3. Effective international institutions must be created.

**Obligations for U. S.**

The majority report advocates that the United States accept these obligations:

1. Participate in machinery for the settlement of international disputes and in a system of effective sanctions against aggressors. (Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, advocated a similar course in his address before the Inter-American Bar Association in Havana last week.)
2. Accept the responsibilities of a creditor Nation.
3. Conclude agreements regulating domestic economic policies that might otherwise injure other peoples.
4. Participate in agreements for the reduction of armaments.

**Aid for Democracy**

"The United States must," the report concluded, "assume certain political commitments on behalf of the new order. But if the experience of the last ten years mean anything, it is that democracy cannot survive unless America and the other free peoples agree to confront new aggressions before they reach the state of a world-wide conflagration.

"America cannot stop the evolution of history. The inexorable course of events is transferring predominant world power to our hands. If America does not realize it is acquiring such power, or if it exercises it irresponsibly and without purpose, the result will be disastrous to the world and to ourselves. America must not repeat the mistakes of 1919-20. This time we must assist in creating an order of free peoples in which new opportunities for the most humble will be created and the goal of international and personal security advanced."

Chairmaned by Raymond Leslie Buell, fomer President of the Foreign Policy Association and foreign affairs adviser to Wendell Willkie in the presidential campaign, the round table conferees included Edgar A. Mowrer, Chicago Daily News foreign correspondent; Prof. Quincy Wright of Chicago University, Maj. Fielding Eliot; Langbourne M. Williams, President of the Freeport Sulphur Company; George H. Soule, Jr., an editor of the New Republic; Felix M. Morley, President of Haverford College; Herbert S. Agar, Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal; Andre Geraud (Pertinax), exiled French journalist; Dr. George N. Shuster, President of Hunter College; Maj. Roy W. Hebard, New York engineer; and Henry F. Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State.

# Strike Clouds Hover Over Steel Deadlock

PITTSBURGH, April 5 (AP)—Strike clouds were evident today as 100 Congress of Industrial Organizations leaders from mills of the United States Steel Corporation gathered to discuss progress of wage negotiations with "Big Steel" which informed sources said were now "absolutely deadlocked."

The corporation, with 261,000 employees, is the world's largest producer of steel and an important factor in the Nation's defense program.

It was the third time within a month that Philip Murray, C. I. O. President and Chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, had called in the local union heads.

Mr. Murray was grim as he refused to affirm or deny reports from Washington about the breakdown of negotiations which began formally on March 20 after he had rejected the corporation's offer of a 2½ cents an hour raise, insisted on a 10-cent boost, and reopened the union's four-year-old contract with the corporation.

The Washington reports also said union leaders were planning to call a strike at midnight Tuesday unless an agreement is reached. The contract expires then unless a further extension is agreed upon or a new pact negotiated.

The union leaders unanimously approved Mr. Murray's action in their first meeting, and last week approved a week's extension of the contract to April 8, any agreement to be retroactive.

Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the corporation, expressed surprise when informed last night that the negotiations had bogged down.

"I know nothing about it," he said and added "I don't believe there will be a strike."

Some informed circles expressed the opinion the entire matter might be tossed into the lap of the National Defense Mediation Board.

It is known that President Roosevelt has been kept informed on the status of the negotiations

A new contract would become a pattern for several hundred other union agreements in the steel industry, now working at an all-time record rate with a pay roll exceeding 600,000 workers.

The present contract—history-making in that it marked "Big Steel's" first recognition of a union—was signed in March, 1937. It came just eight months after the C. I. O., under John L. Lewis, launched its Nation-wide organization campaign, and represented one of the C. I. O.'s greatest victories.

"Big Steel's" subsidiaries have a capacity of 35.2 per cent of the Nation's steel production. Their output of 22,900,000, tons of steel ingots last year ranged well ahead of England's entire output and approaches that of Germany—29,000,000 tons. Soviet Russia made 21,800,000 tons and Japan 7,100,000, according to Iron Age reports.

## Allis Election Set

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 5 (AP)—The Wisconsin State Labor Board has set April 10 for a new strike election at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, where $45,000,000 in defense orders have been tied up for 73 days by a United Automobile Workers Union (C. I. O.) work stoppage.

The voting will be supervised by the Board at the Milwaukee Auditorium.

The Board ordered the new ballot last week after it heard testimony that 40 per cent of the votes in the Jan. 21 election which approved the strike were fraudulent. A handwriting expert testified that the ballot boxes had been stuffed.

Circuit Judge Charles L. Aarons yesterday denied a plea by the striking Local 248 for an injunction to restrain the Board from holding the new election. He instructed the Board to set the date and place for a new vote and to provide for its proper supervision.

The huge plant in suburban West Allis remained closed today while representatives of the firm and the union conferred in Washington with the National Defense Mediation Board.

## Anti-Violence Law

Austin, Texas, April 5 (AP)—Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel signed into law yesterday a bill making it a penitentiary offense to use violence or threats of violence in strikes or in preventing anyone from engaging in a lawful vocation. The measure became effective upon signing.

Terming the act one of the most constructive pieces of legislation in Texas in many years, Governor O'Daniel added:

"It does not interfere with the right of labor to strike and protects the forgotten man. It should have a strong influence in bringing new industries to Texas."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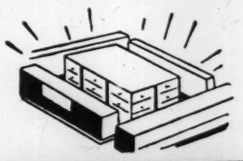

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# Army Day Observances Stress Defense

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 5—The growing strength and resolution of the American nation in the face of grave international problems are being reflected in the unparalleled scope and importance of today's nation-wide celebration of Army Day.

With thousands of selectees being trained into a vast "citizen's army," today's ceremonies are being directed primarily toward America's future security rather than toward remembrance of past victories.

In hundreds of communities from the tiniest of villages to New York City, military, patriotic, and civic organizations have mobilized in co-operation wth local Army authorities to emphasize the importance of a sound national defense and the necessity for sacrifice and work if world democracy is to win its way through the difficulties of the coming months.

The underlying current of seriousness in today's celebrations was emphasized by the President in his sponsoring note to the Military Order of the World War, which is in charge of the Nation-wide observance.

**Appeal by Roosevelt**

"At no time since the institution of Army Day will the day's activities be of more profound and deep significance to the citizens of the United States, both to those who remain on civil pursuits, and to those who in rapidly increasing thousands are donning the olive drab," the President wrote.

"In a world wherein domination by armed might prevails in so many unhappy lands, it is highly desirable that the American people focus their attention for at least one 24-hour period in a year on those military forces which constitute the land defense of our Republic."

Indicative of the scope of this year's programs are the series of radio addresses to the Nation and the selectees scheduled for the week end. Both networks of the National Broadcasting Corporation will carry addresses by the Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, the Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, today, while William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, will speak over the Blue network of the National during the evening. It is believed that Mr. Knudsen will speak on the industrial progress of rearmament and the need for a still greater effort.

**Will Show Defense Ties**

Another feature of today's radio program is a two-way conversation between a pilot in a bombing plane and a worker in a Douglas Aircraft Corporation plant in California. The object is to show the interdependence between industrial effort and a strong military establishment in the matter of national defense.

The Nation was also scheduled to participate by way of the radio in the training course for the Army's new mechanized divisions at Fort Knox, Kentucky. The intensive training necessary for this new type of warfare is described in some detail.

Since April 6, the twenty-fourth anniversary of America's entry into the World War, is the official date of Army Day, the observance will be carried over to that day, with a still more extensive radio program planned. Five Army officers, representing five branches of the service particularly important to the selectee will speak.

They are Brig. Gen Louis B. Hershey, Deputy Director of Selective Service; Brig. Gen. Shelley U. Marietta, in charge of the Walter Reed Hospital here; Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, the Quartermaster General; Brig Gen. Earl McFarland, Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance; Brig. Gen. James A. Ulio, Chief of the new Morale Division, and Col. William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains.

# British Retreat in Libya Believed Bait to Trap Nazis

**By Kirk Simpson**

*Staff Writer of the Associated Press*

Some surprise is expressed in London over quick British evacuation of Bengasi under pressure of advancing German-Italian mechanized forces, but the defensive strategy involved is obvious. Weather and the desert terrain are British allies, counted upon to stall the Axis counter drive in North Africa just as they helped bog down Marshal Graziani's earlier and far more formidable attempt to invade Egypt.

Marshal Graziani was credited with having some 360,000 men when he started his march to seize the Suez Canal. Most of that Army wound up as British war prisoners or battle casualties.

Estimates from Cairo, Egypt, place the probable strength of the present attacking Italo-German force in Libya at two mechanized divisions, perhaps 20,000 men.

If that is anywhere near accurate, Cairo seems justified in its disposition to dismiss what is happening now in Libya, including evacuation of Bengasi, as a minor incident of the war. The operations there could not importantly affect British grand strategy in the Balkan-Mediterranean war theater.

**Possibility of Trap**

The evacuation of Bengasi before the Axis force had come within 75 miles or so of the City must cause suspicion in the mind of its commander that a trap is being baited for him. Unless his force is far greater in size than Cairo seems to believe, it cannot securely hold the ground it has taken or may take. The more it advances, the greater its peril.

The British took Bengasi from Marshal Graziani's shattered Fascist Army by an encircling movement, not by a frontal attack. They rate it indefensible now, and also of no great strategic valeu since the nerve center of the war in the East has shifted to the Balkans.

The idea seems to be to lure the Axis column into the high ground of the Libyan "hump" of which Bengasi is the western gateway. Occupation of Bengasi by the enemy would tend to force a serious division of his presumably limited strength. He also must hold the desert roads south of the "hump" or risk being caught, as were Marshall Graziani's men, by a British encircling movement cutting them off from the coastal highway to Tripoli.

**Bolster Morale**

The Axis counter offensive, as developed thus far, appears more than anything else to be a daring attempt to bolster Italian morale and perhaps weaken Yugoslavian or other Balkan pro-British tendencies. It is utterly improbable that it will alter British grand strategy of sending all possible aid to threatened Greece or Yugoslavia, even if all of Eastern Libya also must be abandoned or even another British retreat into Egyp forced.

Cairo reports intensified Roya Air Force harrassment of the German-Italian column and its communications. To the extent that the Axis counter thrust compels retention in North Africa of British air forces which could otherwise be spared for use in a Balkan war, it already has had some effect on the larger and more important war developments.

That is already being offset by clear evidence in East Africa, in Eritrea, and in Ethiopia, that Italian resistance generally is verging on collapse. If and when it comes, as seemingly it soon must, British forces there will be released for use in the Balkans or to reinforce the Army of the Nile in North Africa.

# Hull's Blunt Reply to Axis Leaves Relations Strained

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 5—Relations between Germany and the United States stand seriously strained today.

The American Government's pointedly blunt and unyielding replies to the Axis protests over the seizure of the sabotaged ships leave no loophole for further polite negotiations.

The State Department declares the matter closed and is "surprised" at the presumption of the "extreme" and unjustifiable claims advanced in the German and Italian notes.

While the major damage was done aboard Italian ships by Italian crews, the United States holds Germany principally responsible and directs to the German Charge d'Affaires the sterner and more uncompromising rebuke.

The tension between Washington and Berlin which the ship sabotage and seizure and the subsequent diplomatic—or undiplomatic—exchange has created is heightened further by the knowledge which has just reached United States officials that Germany, in its series of hurried arrests of numerous Americans in Berlin two days ago—admitted to be a retaliatory act—arrested an employee of the American Embassy in Berlin.

He is Stewart Herman, a clerk. He subsequently was released after questioning, as were the other Americans who were taken to Gestapo headquarters.

The State Department has made representations to the German Foreign Office and points out that Mr. Herman apparently was taken into custody without prior notification or explanation to the Embassy. Diplomatic practice requires prior notification in any such action involving Embassy personnel.

It is manifest here that the effect of this accumulation of incidents has been to strain still further the relations between the Axis and the United States.

For the present, the United States is leaving any further step up to Berlin.

# New York Enrolls 2,300 Students In Defense Engineering Schools

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 5 — More than 2,300 students are now enrolled in 50 tuition-free defense training courses in New York City's engineering schools in the $9,000,000 national training program sponsored by the United States Office of Education, Federal Security Agency.

The progress of the program here was announced today by Dr. Joseph W. Barker, regional adviser and dean of the Columbia University School of Engineering, stating that the New York student body, with a teaching staff of 130, were preparing for positions in various industries allied to defense production, particularly aircraft.

Following Congressional funding of the program a year ago courses were instituted at Columbia University, College of the City of New York, The Defense Training Institute, Manhattan College, New York University, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Pratt Institute. They are based on a survey of personnel needs of defense industries in the New York area, in which the American Association for Adult Education co-operated.

Dr. Barker said that the men trained are in demand for positions under the expanding program of defense production and estimated that more than 60,000 were now emergency course students throughout the country. The question of appropriations for continuance of the program will shortly come before Congress, current funds having been granted for the fiscal year ending on June 30.

# W. C. T. U. 'Cookie Jars' to Offer Home Comforts to Army Trainees

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

EVANSTON, Ill.—With home-made cookies, the kind they feed to their own boys when they come home from school, W. C. T. U. women are planning to counteract some of the temptations of liquor-selling places around the Army camps.

Social centers for men in uniform, to be known as "Cookie Jars," are to be established in the vicinity of Army camps, according to Mrs. Ella P. Christner of Montclair, N. J., newly appointed national director of the W. C. T. U.'s Department of Soldiers and Sailors.

In these places milk drinks of all kinds and fruit and vegetable juices are to be sold at cost. With each drink, home-made cookies will be given the boys. There are to be tables for letter writing here and free stationery with the imprint of the Cookie Jar.

Mrs. Christner, mother of two sons, about about the age of the selective service men, gives some practical advice about the cookies.

"They must be good-sized, substantial ones," she is telling W. C. T. U. women who are going to make them. "And the cookie jar must never be empty."

W. C. T. U. members who do not live near any camp can bake cookies and send them at specified times to the hostesses of the nearest Cookie Jar, she notes.

While indorsing the establishment of these centers, the National W. C. T. U. is continuing its efforts to get the Government to set up dry zones around the camps. Its officers are encouraged by the action of two State Legislatures during March.

Iowa passed and sent to Washington with the Governor's signature a memorial petitioning Congress to give consideration to Senate File 860 "providing for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments."

The Colorado Legislature also passed a memorial asking for such legislation.

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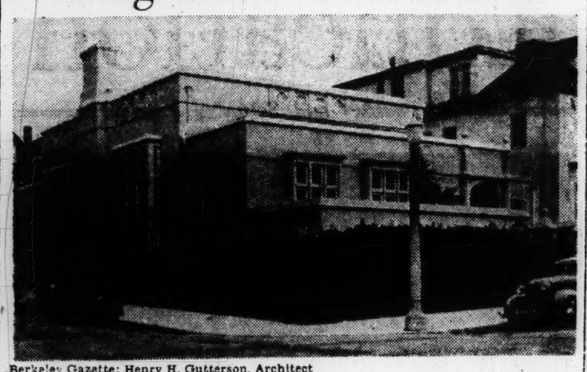

Berkeley Gazette; Henry H. Gutterson, Architect

**Building of the Christian Science organization of the University of California at Berkeley.**

# Christian Science Building Dedicated by College Group

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERKELEY, Calif. — Dedication services of the building of the Christian Science organization of the University of California in this city were held March 23, with testimony meetings, attended by capacity congregations, at 2 p. m. and 5 p. m. Between the two religious services the organization observed the annual Charter Day of the University.

The Berkeley Gazette, in carrying notice of the dedication of the first Christian Science college organization to own its own building, said in part:

"Christian Science churches and societies dedicate their buildings only when the cost of the structure is completely paid. The $55,000 society building is now paid for.

"In September, 1933, construction was started on the northesat corner lot of Bowditch Street and Durant Avenue where a fraternity building previously stood. Henry H. Gutterson, Berkeley architect, designed the building, which is light tan stucco and patterned after Tudor architecture. By December of 1933, the society had moved into its new building. The auditorium normally seats 200, but when the adjoining rooms are opened, its capacity is 300. The reading room, which is located in the society building, was completely refurnished last semester.

"The Society was organized on the Berkeley campus in 1907. Testimony meetings were held only once a month in the Masonic Temple until 1913. They were held next at the Shattuck Hotel, and then in First Church of Christ Scientist, Berkeley. During war time, the Society was active and co-operated with the Berkeley churches in distributing literature to soldiers and aviators.

"Starting in January, 1916, meetings were held fortnightly on Tuesday evenings. Beginning in 1924 they were held every Tuesday night. In 1925 a building at 2,215 Union Street was bought by the building committee and meetings were held there from 1926 until they moved into their present building in 1933.

"Since 1918 Charter Day meetings have been held each year. Regular Tuesday evening testimonial meetings, open to the campus public, are held at 7:30 p. m. A lecture on Christian Science is given each semester by a member of The Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. The reading room is open daily from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. except on Saturday when it closes at 12 m."

The dedicatory services, conducted by the Reader, Chester Wolf, included selections from the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

Following special announcements, the Reader read a brief history of the organization, starting from the first meeting held in the home of a member on March 21, 1907.

Testimonies of gratitude for Christian Science healing and for the dedication of the building were then heard from members of the two congregations, including active and associate members of the University organization and members of the public who were privileged to attend the services. One testimony was given by one of the five original charter members of the organization.

# Riviera Now Only an Echo Of Luxury of Brilliant Past

CANNES, France (AP)—Only a scattering of rich Frenchmen, Britons, American "die-hards" and refugees are left on the Riviera, which is only an echo of its brilliant past.

Luxury hotels have only a fifth of their capacity in occupancy. Only a few hundred persons now stroll where thousands used to appear at fashionable hours. Instead of expensive limousines of the past, most travel now is by bicycle.

Many women have abandoned the wearing of now rare and expensive silk stockings. Luxury shops lining the broad avenues are hit by clothing rationing and the lack of wealthy visitors.

Several hundred yachts, mostly sailing craft, are huddled in the harbor. Their owners optimistically overhaul their gear.

Many villas where international society used to gather are shuttered, and only the Englishmen who were unable to leave and a few Americans have stayed on in them. These complain of the difficulty of obtaining food, the high prices, inability to use gas-empty automobiles and the general lack of festivity.

The food is good if you can afford to pay at least $1.50 for a meal.

It is estimated that 2,700 British and more than 700 Americans still are on the Riviera.

## Nice Is Crowded

NICE, France (AP)—No city in the unoccupied zone of France is gay these days, but the least mournful is this holiday resort of better years to which refugees from all Europe have fled.

Theaters, opera, and the broad Promenade des Anglais are crowded.

The strollers along the blue Mediterranean's edge speak English, German, Polish, Russian, and Czech more often than French. Most are well dressed.

Eagerly they snap up Swiss newspapers and gather in excited groups for serious conversation, so it is clear they are not holiday-makers.

Back of the "boardwalk" section of the city this veneer of a resort city of well-dressed people is absent.

Gaping shop windows show where irreplaceable stock has disappeared. The effects of food and clothing restrictions also are more visible.

As in all France, if you have the money you can eat well. If you haven't, you eat poorly.

One foreign official who has lived for many years in Nice said the food situation was especially serious for families below middle class and for many above. As in all areas and in all rationed countries, there is a "black" market for food—with butter at $2 per pound, but few Frenchmen can afford it.

The United States Consulate is the headquarters for British relief on the Riviera and a staff of 20 persons under the Vice-Consul is occupied solely with British interests.

Several hundred persons daily inquire for American visas or ask questions, and a total of 4,000 applications are listed.

## Wait Until Duce Hears About This

*By the Associated Press*

Cristobal, Canal Zone, April 5

Naval guards removing 500 crewmen from the seized 23,255-ton Italian liner Conte Biancamano for transport to New York had quite a start last night when some of the prisoners were seen to heave a heavy object overboard.

Believing it to be a bomb, Navy divers gingerly groped for the object and finally brought it up. Carefully uncovering its canvas wrappings they found:

A life-size bronze bust of Premier Mussolini!

Unofficially it was reported that the Conte Biancamano's engines had been so badly sabotaged that repairs would require several months.

# Medical Groups To File Appeals

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Conviction of the American Medical Association and the Medical Society of the District of Columbia on charges of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act appeared headed today toward Supreme Court review.

A Federal District Court jury after 12 hours' deliberation last night found the two medical groups guilty, but freed 18 individual defendants.

It was understood that counsel for the organizations would carry the case to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. A decision of that court would leave appeal to the high tribunal the last resort of the loser.

The medical societies and the individual physicians were charged by the Government with conspiracy in restraint of trade and interference with the work of the Group Health Association, a co-operative of Government employees who pay a fixed fee for medical advice.

The defense contended medical practice is not a trade as defined by the Sherman Act. Justice James M. Proctor, who presided, so ruled in 1939 in holding the original indictment invalid. The Court of Appeals reversed, however, and the Supreme Court refused to review the Appellate Court's action.

Sentence will be imposed next week. The convicted societies are liable to fines up to $5,000 each.

# More U. S. Ships Urged to Insure Nazi Defeat

WASHINGTON, April 5—The United States should plan immediately its shipbuilding program on the largest possible scale, thereby unquestionably assuring the defeat of Germany, according to Sir Arthur Salter, head of the newly-arrived British Merchant Shipping Mission to this country.

The Maritime Commission announced today that contracts for all of the 200 standard-design cargo vessels in its emergency shipbuilding program have been cleared with the Office of Production Management and signed. The last contract to be signed was for 25 ships to be built by Delta Shipbuilding Company, Inc., at the Louisiana Ship Yards, Inc., at New Orleans, La.

Asserting that the combined potential capacity of the United States and Great Britain to build ships considerably exceeds Germany's ability to sink them as judged on performance to date, Sir Arthur said, however, that there was much that this country could do to aid British shipping during the lean period before American ships really begin to slip off the ways in 1942.

Sir Arthur, who headed a similar mission to the United States during the World War, declared that there are a number of uses for American ships which would relieve partially the strain on Britain but would not conflict with America's neutrality laws. He said a greater utilization of American railroads would release considerable tonnage of shipping now engaged in coastwise traffic, thereby permitting its sale to Britain. He also hinted that this country could take over some of the trade routes which Britain is maintaining in many parts of the world and which are vital to Britain's war effort.

Although not minimizing the gravity of the present situation in the North Atlantic, Sir Arthur strongly reiterated on several occasions his conviction that Britain would get through this year and that the knowledge that the United States had launched an all-out shipbuilding program would enable Britain to engage in strategical 'moves it wouldn't dare undertake unless sure of large-scale replacements.

He recalled that at the end of the last war the United States was producing tonnage at the rate of nearly 4,000,000 tons a year and expressed the belief that this was not impossible now in view of America's immense industrial power. He said that Britain's rate of production was now somewhat over 1,000,000 tons a year.

"To date we have lost somewhat over 5,000,000 tons of British, Allied, and neutral shipping," he said. "This rate of loss is greater than that experienced during the first 19 months of the World War, but it is less than the rate of loss during 1917 which amounted to some 5,000,000 tons a year."

**Silent on Convoying**

Asked if he had any definite plans or programs to lay before officials here, Sir Arthur replied that he "had certain alternative proposals" which might prove interesting.

He denied emphatically that he would ask President Roosevelt to order American convoying, saying that it was a question of American foreign policy and one on which he had no right to initiate conversations. He added that, if the subject were brought up, he would state the British position.

British shipyards have suffered surprisingly little damage from the continued German raids, he said, adding that a recent tour of these yards has "astonished" him. He also said that, since most of the crews of sunken ships were saved, Britain had enough seamen to man any ships sent from the United States.

"The program for building 60 freighters for Great Britain in this country begun last year is coming along well," he declared. "Although some of the ways are not quite finished and not all of the keels have been laid, we expect to get these ships at a good rate beginning next year."

On one point Sir Arthur was particularly emphatic. That was when he denied certain allegations in this country that British shipping, which could be diverted to Britain's war effort, still was plying between ports outside the British Empire.

**All Shipping Checked**

"If you can find any such ship, we would be very grateful. We have canvassed the ground ship by ship and most of those still in such trade are useless for anything but limited coastal work. The rest are in trade absolutely indispensable to Britain's war effort."

He felt that if Britain did not get some additional shipping aid from the United States this year, some part of the vast amount of war material which America will produce between now and Jan. 1 might be held up on this side for lack of transport facilities.

# U. S. Eyes to Wing Over Reich To See How New Bombers Act

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—In the role of observers, American Army officers may ride along with British pilots when the first new American-made four-motor bombers raid Germany.

Reporting this today, authoritative sources explained the observers' assignment would be to report to the Air Corps on the performance of the long-range craft under actual combat conditions.

With a similar mission, American naval officers have been stationed for months on ships of the British fleet in the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Numbers of Army observers already are in England ready for the new assignment. Others are believed to have gone to Egypt, headquarters for British operations in the Mediterranean and Balkans.

Because of possible diplomatic and military complications, both the War and Navy Departments have been extremely reticent concerning activities of American officers in the combat zones.

More than 50 Boeing and Consolidated bombers, capable of cruising 4,000 or 5,000 miles with heavy bomb loads, have been turned over to Britain under an arrangement announced in November by Gen. George C. Marshall, War Department Chief of Staff. Not all have been delivered, however.

Twenty-six Boeing B-17 planes were exchanged for British-owned engines manufactured in the United States, and priority rights were given the Royal Air Force to assure early deliveries of a comparable number of Consolidated bombers. General Marshall said a part of the deal was full reports of their performance in action.

Of the Boeings, seven or eight already have reached North Africa to Bolster defenses of the Suez Canal and possibly to operate in the Balkans, according to reports reaching Congressional quarters.

The first of the Consolidated bombers flew last month across the Atlantic to England, the British announced at the time.

Responsible sources said that none of the big craft, each of which is manned by crews of seven or more men, has yet been under fire.

Royal Air Force crews are being trained in the United States to operate the heavy air cruisers.

# Congress May Act to Freeze Labor-Employer Relations

**By Richard L. Strout**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 5—There were indications today that Congressional restiveness over the strike situation would soon find a legislative channel for its expression in revival of the World War Labor Board code designed to "freeze" labor-employer relations in their present status for the duration of the emergency.

A bill to this end so far as naval contracts go has been introduced by Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, who regards it as of such importance that he will put it ahead of the hearings on the defense strike situation which Congress has authorized his committee to make, along with a parallel investigation by the Military Affairs Committee headed by Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky.

Mr. May's own hearings on strikes in military zones and affecting the Army will be pushed forward immediately and will probably attract wide attention, but Mr. Vinson meanwhile, who is regarded as one of the most effective men in the House, plans to go ahead quietly with his specific measure.

**Bill May Be Extended**

Although this can only deal with the matter of naval contracts as within the scope of the Naval Affairs Committee there is nothing to prevent it from being amended on the floor to embrace all defense contracts and the behind-the-scenes strategy now being formulated calls for that broadening of the measure.

If enacted, here is what the revived War Labor Board formula would establish as a national objective:

No strikes or lockouts that interfered with defense during the emergency and the duty of collective bargaining would be once more affirmed. Management should not discharge workers for union activity (now prohibited by the Wagner Act in any case) while unions should not use coercion against workers or employers. The labor situation would be "frozen": where the closed shop now exists it should continue, but where it does not exist unions should not press for it.

These are the essentials of the old war "code." From the point of view of many Congressmen it represents a desirable objective for the present, chiefly because it would attack work stoppages. The argument is that neither labor nor capital should use the emergency for its own selfish advantage.

Labor would be less inclined to support the proposal and in fact would almost surely fight it bitterly. The argument here would be that labor makes its gains in a cycle of years, the "up" stage being during a period of expanding business productivity like the present. It would be unjust, it is argued, to freeze labor into the status quo just when its normal cyclical opportunity for expansion occurs.

## Stockyards Pact

CHICAGO, April 5 (AP)—A labor dispute which threatened a strike of livestock handlers at the Chicago Stock Yards was ended last night in an agreement between the C. I. O. Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee and the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company.

Terms of the agreement, reached by committees of the union and the management, were ratified by the local union members, totaling more than 600.

John L. Conner, Federal Labor Conciliator, said the agreement included the following points:

The agreement now in effect will be renewed, except as modified, until March 15, 1942; negotiations for a general wage increase will begin within 45 days, and if they fail the matter will be submitted to an arbitration board including one representative of each group and Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe; offers of the company for time and a half for Sunday work and certain wage equalizations, will be effective when the supplemental agreement is reached; and men called to selective service will be returned to their former positions.

## Consul Posts Bail

TAMPICO, Mexico, April 5 (AP)—Capt. Lolio Fazzi and Chief Engineer Domingo Oneto, officers of the Italian tanker Atlas, were arraigned in Criminal Court here yesterday on charges of scuttling their ship and endangering the port's navigation.

They were released on a total bail of 7,000 pesos (about $1,400) posted by the Italian Consulate.

The 500-odd crewmen from the 10 Italian and two German ships occupied by Mexican Marines here and in Vera Cruz to prevent sabotage were at liberty in custody of their Consuls.

## 4 Captains in Jail

NORFOLK, Va., April 5 (AP)—Four captains of Italian freighters seized in Hampton Roads, Va., on March 30 were arrested yesterday on warrants issued by United States Commissioner Harry A. Brinkley and were placed in the Norfolk City Jail after failure to post bond of $20,000 each.

The warrants charged that each captain "tampered with the motive power or instrumentalities of the ship with intent to injure or endanger the safety of said vessel or her cargo."

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# Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, April 5, 1941

*A Tuesday and Saturday Page*

## Character Education as Inseparable From Well Founded Christian Teaching

### With a Word as to Why Keith Never Missed Sunday School; and the Serious Need Today of Competent Teachers in Sunday Schools of All Kinds

By Agness Boysen

Principal of the Lyndale School, Minneapolis, and author of the character-education book, "First Things First"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Character Education**
**Last of five Saturday articles**

The greatest teacher and philosopher of all time said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." What simple words and yet, what a profound truth do they express! The world loves to read and hear the words of Jesus, but there are many who are not yet fully awake to their real significance. His words were not mere human opinions; they were the substance of a workable, unfailing philosophy.

To seek God first is the solution not only of the individual's problems but also to those which are world-wide. The home, the school, the church, the three great character-building agencies, must seek God first, if children are to gain the same habit. Placing God first is thinking and living good all the time. Teaching children to learn by rote the truths in the Bible is not enough. What is more important is that they learn to live them.

A Sunday school class of eight-year-old boys was placed in charge of a substitute teacher, as the regular teacher was absent that day. The new teacher suggested it might be helpful to review the Ten Commandments. The boys were delighted and began to wave their hands for recognition, as small boys are apt to do. When the teacher saw their enthusiasm, she allowed them to recite in unison the first commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." This they did, breathlessly endeavoring to rush on to the rest.

**Amazed**
**At Using It**

But she stopped them and asked, "How do you use this commandment?"

"Use it!" they repeated, amazed that it could be used.

The teacher then spent the rest of the period drawing out from the boys ways in which it could be used. They found it could be used in the home by helping all members of the family pleasantly and willingly, not letting in irritability, whining, and frowning; it could be used at school by expressing reliability, industry, and obedience to what is right; it could be used on the playground by using good judgment and consideration for the rights of others; it could be used in the neighborhood, on the street; yes, it could be practiced in the Sunday school through respect, reverence, attention, and co-operation.

They were greatly pleased to find they could use these very commandments in the place they were learning them. In fact, they readily discerned that having one God requires expressing God-like qualities at all times and in all places.

A young man who was assistant pastor in a Congregational church in a large city told the following story. He taught a Sunday school class of boys for many years. Finally the boys graduated and went to college. They continued to keep in touch with him. One of the boys, who went to an Eastern college, wrote to his teacher about some of the difficulties he was forced to face and asked for advice. Then in one letter he made this statement, "We learned to know the lives of the prophets and apostles but we never learned how to use them."

**Young People**
**Came Eagerly**

This inspired the young pastor to organize a character training class in his Sunday school. He didn't call it this, but it was for the purpose of teaching young people how to use in their daily lives the truths taught in the Bible, and how to experience the blessings which come from such conduct. The young people flocked to his class and the entire city was benefited by the work accomplished.

The Sunday school is in great need of competent workers. There is no greater service one may render to any church than Sunday school teaching. The future spiritual progress of the country depends largely upon the effectiveness of this work, but for right results it must be done by those who know how. This does not necessarily demand a college degree but it does require intelligence, capability, a love of children, and a comprehensive knowledge of the subject to be taught.

In order to attract the best teachers, however, the Sunday school must expect the same standards of conduct as those required in the day school. Courtesy, obedience, attention, industry, and self-reliance are needed in the Sunday school of any denomination if children are to grow and progress spiritually.

Keith is a nine-year-old boy who lives in a small town near a large city. His greatest joy is a visit to the city, not only because it is such a wonderful experience, but because he has a much loved aunt who lives there, and who thoroughly enjoys taking Keith to see the sights. Quite recently he made a trip. We asked the aunt if Keith and his mother remained over Sunday and she replied, "Oh, no, he will never miss his Sunday school."

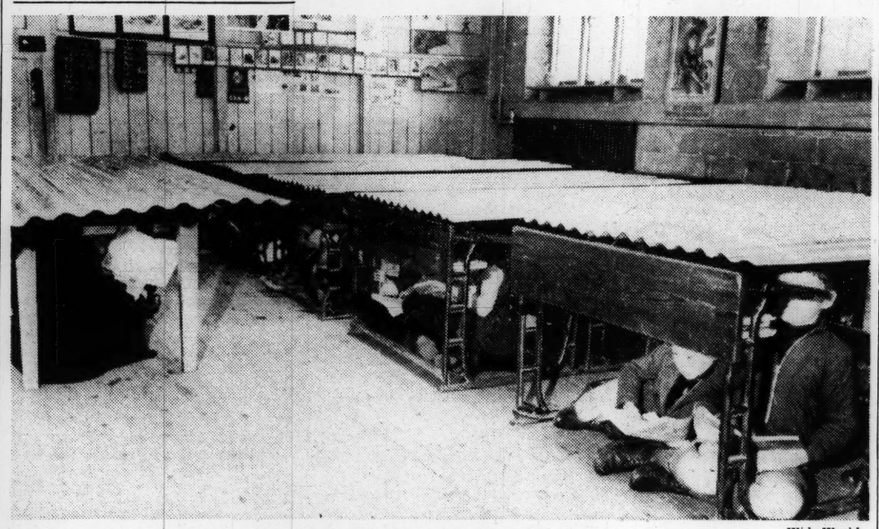
From the time he was tiny tot, his father and mother have never allowed anything to interfere with Sunday school. They have made it as important as his regular school, even more so. Their automobile trips were always planned to start after church and Sunday school. Week-end trips were arranged to terminate before the church and Sunday school hour, with the result that Keith has had no Sunday school absences and plans to permit none. Of course the excellent home influence is responsible for the attitude of the child. Keith is a fine boy, honest and square. Indeed his philosophy and standards are quite remarkable for a boy of his age. The truths taught in the home and Sunday school have carried over, as they are bound to do, when given sincerely and faithfully.

There are those in the world today who are preaching the doctrine of a Godless life. They are attempting to abolish love, unselfishness, kindness, compassion, justice, mercy, all God-given qualities, from the minds of mortals in order to force them to perpetrate deeds of violence, cruelty, and treachery. We must save our children from this vicious propaganda. This can be accomplished only through moral courage and alertness, not through indifference and compromise. The homes, schools, and churches that are fearlessly establishing high spiritual standards of thinking and living, maintaining them and abiding by them, regardless of world lethargy, are perpetuating and safeguarding democracy in ways that are permanent and unassailable.

Malak, Ottawa

**Small British Evacué in Canada**

This young Briton is one of the children brought to Ottawa by Miss Leonora Margaret Williams when Byron House School moved to Canada for the duration. He is one of the little troup of jolly youngsters of privileged British families shown on this page March 8 in the spread of Byron House pictures. One cannot help wondering what thoughts are reflected by those big serious eyes. So self-reliant and straight-forward a look, too, may well challenge us adults to greater effort to preserve the democratic way of life for these and all other youngsters.



Wide World

**At the Sound of the Air Raid Alert**

Here is one example of the way the war affects the English schoolroom. In this school in Crawley, Sussex, when the air raid alert sounds, work calmly goes on under desks covered with sheets of corrugated iron. Two boys act as "spotters" and give the alarm. (Photo passed by the British censor.)

## How Our Neighborhood Group Of Boys Solved a Problem

### Mothers and Dads Gave Counsel But Kept Hands Off And the Result Was Real Progress All Around

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The boys of our neighborhood have solved for themselves the vacant lot problem. Parents in small towns will be unfamiliar perhaps with this problem, but to those in larger cities, it is a well known and recurring source of trouble.

Well organized city playgrounds and those attached to schoolhouse buildings are splendid in their way, but there is something almost irresistible, so far as a group of boys in a city block is concerned, about that vacant lot between David's house and that of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who have no children.

**How Easy**
**It Is, But—**

How easy it is after school to gather in the vacant neighborhood lot with the other boys of the block for a short game of baseball or football, before Mother calls for errands to the store, or Larry needs to leave to cover his afternoon newspaper route. Pleasant for the mothers, too, who can both see and hear their boys, and readily get in touch with them.

But there's the rub, for others can see and hear them, too; and in the friendliest of neighborhoods, there is likely to be someone—sometimes the owner of the lot, sometimes a family which, not without reason, objects to the noise—to spoil the fun.

In our case, it was the owner of the lot, a somewhat elderly bachelor, living too far away to be bothered by the noise, but yet feeling that this was his vacant lot and not to be used for frivolous purposes, who objected to our sandlot team.

When first, he ordered the boys off the lot, they were surprised and resentful. And their first solution was to wait for a few days, then assemble again for a tentative game.

We grown-ups counseled against this procedure. After some discussion, the boys put their minds on the problem and solved it to everyone's complete satisfaction.

**Tried To See His**
**Viewpoint**

First, they decided that the owner of the lot was perhaps so old as to have forgotten how boys felt about things. Then, too, there was the extenuating circumstance of having no children of his own. Maybe if they went to see him, they could explain how much fun it was to play in the vacant lot and point out that they were doing no harm to it, and also that the neighbors did not mind the noise.

Well, after all, it IS his lot. Maybe we wouldn't want someone using property of ours without permission, or pay of some kind. Supposing he lets us play there, what could we do for him in return?

This far the boys reasoned by themselves, then consulted their parents.

"How about walks?" one father asked. "The city requires them to be kept clear of snow in the winter and I've noticed that your opponent does them himself part of the time, sometimes has them done. Would it be worth while to you fellows to take turns shoveling in the winter so that you could use the lot during the spring and summer and fall?"

Would it be worth while! Three of the boys, with Larry, who is unusually charming and affable in his manner, in charge, were appointed to call on the owner of the lot with the proposition.

The owner did prove somewhat grumpy; but not, it developed, unwilling to listen to reason. Part of his resentment had been due to the fact that he thought the boys were taking advantage of him. When he found that they were well behaved and co-operative youngsters, he began to thaw. He entered gravely into negotiations and suggested that an agreement be signed. Not only were the walks to be kept clear of snow in the winter, but the boys were to cut the weeds once in the early summer. No need to worry about weeds after that with all that activity going on. In return, he would withdraw all objections to their use of the lot, and speak to anyone who might object, if that situation were to arise later.

**Kept Their**
**Promise**

The agreement, in force for more than a year, has worked out well. The boys have kept their promise, and he has kept his. Occasionally he strolls by and stops to watch a baseball or football game in progress. No one considers him an "old crab" now.

In this somewhat over-regimented modern world, we parents are glad that our vacant lot problem has been solved; and it has been a fine experience for the boys.

B. S. H.

## Bible Maps

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

An interesting and attractive hobby for children in which parents may join is a collection of Bible maps. Perhaps there are some old Bibles in the family from which different maps may be taken and mounted on heavy paper or cardboard. A scrap book of such maps would be an important help in reading and understanding the geography and customs of those olden lands. Perhaps one or two of the most informing or attractive maps might be framed for the playroom wall or the children's bedroom. Second-hand bookshops or antique dealers might have old Bibles holding different maps of great interest.

As contrast in this collection try to help the children find modern maps of lands and localities mentioned in the Bible. Road conditions, topographical arrangements, population, airplane routes, or other data is usually offered in modern maps and the colors and styles may be unusual and worthwhile.

If it is possible, try to take the children to visit a library or museum where rare Bible maps are filed or exhibited. Sometimes a publishing house or a bookshop will have material connected with this subject which will be shown on request. Watch for displays of old maps in stores or facts in newspapers and magazines concerning the Bible maps especially. If there seems to be no opportunity to get into touch with these backgrounds, the parents may interest neighbors and friends in this hobby and enlarge their own and the children's understanding and enthusiasm.

A fine, co-operative undertaking would be to draw a large map on which might be shown some of the ships, dress of the people, and buildings of some Bible area and time.

A steady search for Bible maps of all kinds, old and new, is a part of the fun of the collection and much education and interest in Bible stories and historical background is thus happily acquired.

## Notes From A Country School

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

We are making bird houses today, even though it is snowing, and the ice is flowing down the river (a true sign of spring). We have made a little work bench in a back corner of our little country school room right by the window where the children can watch the nuthatches, chickadees, and one little tufted titmouse, who come to our feeding tray each day and partake of the walnuts which we gathered and dried for them last fall. Here in this little back corner, three saws and a hammer are making houses fit for kings—were one to consider the wealth of joy, precision, and love put into their making.

M. D.

## Come, Sharpen Your Pencils for Part 3 of Your Final Test

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Help Yourself to Easy English—51**
**52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons**

**By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and La Vaun Nickel**

The concluding lessons of this series form together a final test divided into four parts. Lesson 49, published last Saturday, started you off on this test. Lesson 50, on Tuesday, took you into it further. Today you have the third part. In the "Answers" section at the end of the lesson, a reference to the lesson in which the reason may be found follows each answer. If you have kept your entire series you can check your own reasons.

**Final Self-Test Part 3**

Underscore the correct word in each sentence.

Pronouns (Continued)

12. It might have been Ann and (she, her) who inquired.
13. Please ask (we, us) boys if you need help.
14. He is a professor (who, whom) the pupils respect.
15. Carl waved to Jo and (I, me, myself).
16. Ben will go with (whoever, whomever) they send for him.
17. All except Tom and (she, her) will play tonight.
18. (Who, Whom) do they believe he is?
19. Neither of the boys will tell (his, their) locker number.
20. They will take (we, us) girls with them.
21. (Who, Whom) shall we invite?
22. Nora inquired concerning (we, us) girls.
23. Shall you call for Mary and (I, me, myself)?
24. (Who, Whom) do you suppose he is representing?
25. Give this note to (whoever, whomever) calls for it.
26. Dorothy will accompany (whoever, whomever) asks her first.
27. (Its, It's) going to snow today.
28. Bryant sent Tom and (I, me, myself) several books.
29. Ben made Joe, Ned, and (I, me, myself) a tent.
30. The head master promised to tutor Don and (I, me, myself).

Verbs

1. The children (lie, lay) under the trees and rested.
2. He had almost (swam, swum) across the pool before I started.
3. She had (got, gotten) her keys before we left.
4. Every one was surprised when the balloon (burst, bursted).
5. Has she (driven, drove) carelessly?
6. James (dived, dove) gracefully.
7. Have the leaves (blowed, blown, blew) off the trees?
8. Have these letters (laid, lain) here long?
9. The garage (sits, sets) at the side of the house.
10. Our blankets have been (laid, lain) in the cedar chest.
11. Have you ever (drunk, drank) from this spring?
12. After he had (proven, proved) his theory, he left.
13. Has she (sang, sung) in this group all year?
14. That magazine (lie, lay, laid) here yesterday.
15. Has the river (raised, risen) slowly or rapidly?
16. How long should this bread (raise, rise)?

**Answers**

Pronouns

12. she (Lesson 11, Nov. 16)
13. us (Lesson 14, Nov. 26)
14. who (Lesson 22, Dec. 24)
15. me (Lesson 27, Jan. 11)
16. whomever (Lesson 38, Feb. 18)
17. her (Lesson 15, Nov. 30)
18. Who (Lesson 23, Dec. 28)
19. his (Lesson 3, Oct. 19)
20. us (Lesson 14, Nov. 26)
21. Whom (Lesson 23, Dec. 28)
22. us (Lesson 15, Nov. 30)
23. me (Lesson 27, Jan. 11)
24. Whom (Lesson 23, Dec. 28)
25. whoever (Lesson 38, Feb. 18)
26. whoever (Lesson 38, Feb. 18)
27. It's (Lesson 7, Nov. 2)
28. me (Lesson 20, Dec. 17)
29. me (Lesson 20, Dec. 17)
30. me (Lesson 38, Feb. 18)

Verbs

1. lay (Lesson 28, Jan. 14)
2. swum (Lesson 25, Jan. 4)
3. got (Lesson 25, Jan. 4)
4. burst (Lesson 25, Jan. 4)
5. driven (Lesson 25, Jan. 4)
6. dived (Lesson 25, Jan. 4)
7. blown (Lesson 25, Jan. 4)
8. lain (Lesson 28, Jan. 14)
9. sits (Lesson 29, Jan 18)
10. laid (Lesson 28, Jan. 14)
11. drunk (Lesson 25, Jan. 4)
12. proved (Lesson 25, Jan. 4)
13. sung (Lesson 25, Jan. 4)
14. lay (Lesson 28, Jan. 14)
15. risen (Lesson 30, Jan. 21)
16. rise (Lesson 30, Jan. 21)

**If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.**

## The Family Forum

### Showing Tiny Tots How to Play With a New Toy

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Michigan

Dear Parents:

May I drop in for another chat? Enjoy the articles each Saturday so much. I belong to a neighborhood child study group and we often read your letters for help in some of our discussions. A most informal group of about fourteen mothers meet once in two weeks, taking children of pre-school age with them. This gives small tots a chance to learn to enjoy one another and the mothers an opportunity to talk over matters relating to child training. Many helpful suggestions have been put into experience.

May I suggest that mothers teach the very tiny tots how to play when they are given a new toy? So many children are given dishes, games, etc., but no one shows them how they may get the most out of them. That is often the reason we see little ones throwing sand in each others faces and breaking up toys that might otherwise afford them much pleasure. If the young mothers will take time to play for a few minutes with the small beginners when they receive a new toy, they will feel much repaid later when the child shares his toy with another child.

(Mrs.) V. P.

**A Saturday column**

## 'Elizabethan & Shakespearean Musicke for the Recorder'

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Following the publication of one of our articles on the recorder or English flute on this page not so long ago, we learned that the E. C. Schirmer Music Co. (221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.) offers a varied supply of music for this historic and, well, literary instrument. Newest among Schirmer offerings is a booklet of "Elizabethan and Shakespearean Musicke for the Recorder," described as "carefully selected and arranged for ensembles of two, three, four, or more players" by Claude Simpson, with historical notes by Roy Lamson, Jr. (E. C. Schirmer. $1.25).

Here are your old favorites, and how sweetly they will fill the air when played upon this wind instrument of an earlier day, now happily again popular in school and home! Here are "Sumer is icumen in" and "Sellenger's Round" (perfect for Maypole dances); "All in a Garden Green" and "Lord Willoughby," the one dated 1650, the other being one of many adapted by William Byrd from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book. Here, too, is a whole sheaf of Shakespearean ditties: "It was a lover and his lass," (1600) in two versions, one for two recorders, the other for four; "Willow, Willow," "Greensleeves," and others.

Altogether, there are 26 tunes here, some in more than one version: Pre-Elizabethan, Elizabethan, Shakespearean. A second index lists them by the number and type of instruments. Particularly choice are the notes on each tune by Mr. Lamson. Schools will enjoy having these notes to the old tunes.

We know of many schools having recorder ensembles that will be glad to know of these authentic early melodies so simply arranged. Beginners can play many of them, and all are easy. And we know, too, of amateur fireside recorder ensemble groups short on skill, perhaps, but long on musical and literary appreciation, that will especially delight in this fine collection.

M. J. T.

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TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
*for*
Advertising of Schools

# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Saturday Page*

## Choral Music in New York

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Though choral music seldom can be said to dominate the musical scene in Manhattan, it occasionally—if only occasionally—has a shining hour in the concert halls. There have been several such hours in the sennight under review, though their brilliance was of no unaccustomed order for experienced listeners who long since had learned to take Bach's B minor Mass or Brahms's "German Requiem" in their stride.

The Oratorio Society's presentation of the Mass was its fifteenth, consequently was scarcely to be looked upon as a revelation, either of the music or of the manner and quality of its performance. Probably practice never made perfect any choral organization's essayal of this work, though to the five years that the Bethlehem singers are said to have rehearsed the Mass before Dr. J. Fred Wolle would permit them to program it may be attributed much of the success of their famous festivals.

Albert Stoessel has steadily improved the quality of the New York performances, without making of Carnegie Hall a place of pilgrimage like the Packer Memorial Church of Bethlehem. The fifteenth performance was undoubtedly better than the tenth, as the tenth was better than the fifth. He has freshened the spirit of the choral singing and the mass effect at times is genuinely stirring. Whether so large a chorus—and at the performance of March 25 it was augmented by the Hall of Fame Singers from New York University—promises most for that clearness of definition in contrapuntal singing which is so essential to the Mass is debatable.

* * *

The Bethlehem chorus, which at a typical festival numbered 260, presents an exceptional instance of a large ensemble long trained to a kind of specialization usually associated with smaller units. Mr. Stoessel's singers totalled 290. The volume with which the massive choruses were projected was stimulating in its own right, but often at the expense of the parts.

Soloists were Lura Stover, soprano; Joan Peebles, alto; Hardesty Johnson, tenor; Raoul Nadeau, baritone, and Wellington Ezekiel, bass. Of these, only the tenor—who was a last-minute substitute a year ago—recalled the last previous performance. His singing of the "Benedictus" was the most incisive of the evening. Otherwise a tendency to emotional reticence quite generally weighed down a conscientious adherence to the notes. Faults of style were few and inconspicuous; so were the intensifications that are possible to the most fastidious stylist.

Why performances of the Brahms "German Requiem" should be so few and far between in the city's concert life is not readily explained. Certainly the work is admired and cherished, much as the Brahms symphonies and concertos are, by those who know it well. But the relatively small audience which attended when it was given in Carnegie Hall on March 29, as the fifth event of the National Orchestral Association's Gabrilowitsch Memorial Series, would seem to pose a question as to whether it really is known to the rank and file of concertgoers to an extent that justifies thinking of it as one thinks of the symphonies and the concertos in today's relation of the public to Brahms. The choral body for last Saturday's concert was made up of the Dessoff Choirs, conducted by Paul Boepple, to whom Leon Barzin relinquished the baton after he had led the training orchestra in a spirited performance of Brahms's "Tragic" Overture.

Nothing that Mr. Boepple has achieved with these singers since he succeeded Margarete Dessoff as their leader five years ago has been more worthy of respect and commendation than his just and moving rendition of the Requiem. Chorus and orchestra were warmly responsive and their parts admirably balanced. Rose Dirman, soprano, and William Gephart, baritone, were the soloists and the sincerity of their treatment of the texts was contributive to the feeling of a performance distinctly worth while, if not of any such momentous implications as to lift it out of sound and substantial routine.

* * *

Another choral-orchestral concert, that which Leopold Stokowski and his visiting Philadelphians are devoting to Bach's "Passion According to St. Matthew" can be discussed more conveniently in the next of these letters, along with concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony which have included a new work, Benjamin Britten's "Sinfonia da Requiem."

Sans chorus, of course, Bach meanwhile has figured grandiosely in a new orchestral arrangement of "Die Kunst der Fuge," to which last Sunday's concert of the New Friends of Music was devoted exclusively. Since Fritz Stiedry was the conductor as well as the orchestrator, it is to be assumed that the performance was substantially what he had in mind when he embarked upon the task that Wolfgang Graeser and others had undertaken before him, that of making this colossal praxis viable in the concert room.

Mr. Stiedry's version differs from that of Mr. Graeser, first of all in being for chamber orchestra. Instead of allotting each voice of a given fugue to a specific instrument, or group of instruments, he has altered the groupings in such a manner as to fend off some, at least, of the monotony inevitable in such a performance and to build climactically toward the use of the full ensemble relatively late in the progress of the playing. The placing of the canons, which were very ably played on two pianos by Ernst Victor Wolff and Ignace Strasfogel, also worked effectively for tonal contrast, arbitrary as the order may be said to have been.

Among the various college and university groups that pay annual visits to New York in the time of daffodils and windy bluster, the Harvard-Radcliffe choruses, which appeared jointly in Town Hall on March 30, must be considered preeminent. The program, conducted by G. Wallace Woodworth was a meaty one and, viewed as an illustration of what educational institutions are accomplishing in serious music, praiseworthy in performance as well as content. The music presented included "Alleluia" by Randall Thompson; Kodály's "Gloria in Excelsis Deo"; Holst's "Dirge for Two Veterans"; Tallis' "The Lamentations of Jeremiah" (Part I); Two Elegies (Apollonian Harmony, 1790; Byrd's "Justorm Animae" (Gradualia, Book 1, 1605); "Dona Nobis Pacem," from Bach's Mass B minor; Lambert's "The Rio Grande"; the opening scene from Verdi's "Otello"; choruses from "La Reine Indigo" (Paris Version) by Johann Strauss. Former members of the two choruses participated in the performance of the "Dona Nobis Pacem."

La Meri, and the Dancing Feet of Six Peoples

**Top left, Java; top right, North India. Below, left to right, Japan, Ceylon, South India, and the American Indian.**

## World Traveler of Dance

By Margaret Lloyd

La Meri, world renowned dancer of the dances of the world, thinks that environment is more important than atavism, that adaptability may be stronger than race, in the dancing of national dances.

"Race is in the backbone," she says. "It is the carriage that counts. For example, the Hindu's spinal column is straight. The Japanese stoops forward a little, with sloping shoulders. The Spaniard throws his shoulders back and holds them down. Once you catch the characteristic posture, you have the mainspring of the dance."

La Meri was born in Texas—Russell Meriwether Hughes. Growing up close to the border, she learned without conscious effort those dances of Mexico which have their origin and counterpart in the dances of Spain. Spanish dancing, she found, was more fun to do than the ballet techniques she was studying. The rhythms exhilarated her. The costumes were exciting to dress up in.

As she grew older, the pleasure deepened into understanding, widened to an impulse that took her to Spain for further study. And from there is distinctly traceable the line which led her to the dances of India and the Far East, dances which became the object of her life-long research and devotion.

* * *

The Moorish and Oriental influences in the Spanish dance took her to North Africa—Morocco, Algeria—then Arabia, thence to India, that inexhaustible treasurehouse of source material, to her the matrix, the mother-country of dance. Java and Bali, Indo-China, China and Japan, the Philippines, Hawaii, all proved to hold within their art forms certain ramifications of the age-old Indian art of dance, which latter, by the way, she designates as Hindu to differentiate it from the American Indian forms.

Whatever the theogonic background of the many religious cults in India, the origin and substance of India's dance is religion. It expresses a striving toward oneness with the Deity—perfection. The mood is calm, contemplative, peaceful, if ecstatic in its highest estate. Even the love element, delicate, chaste, is used symbolically, as in the Biblical "Song of Solomon," to denote the love of the Deity for man, man's reaching out toward a fuller realization of the universal love to be found in the Supreme Being.

This is the fundamental thought underlying all the complexities of hand and finger gestures, facial mobility, including minute movements of eyeball, eyebrows, nose, mouth, throat, the horizontal neck movement (for emphasis of an idea), sinuous arms and shoulders, the flexed muscles of the torso, while the leg movements usually play a quiet accompaniment of consonant or counter rhythms.

* * *

"The Hindu dance is so rich," La Meri said in an interview, "that no matter how much you study you can never come to an end. The dances, as they are done in India, are long continued, without climax. Though China has been influenced somewhat by the Hindu dance, one cannot say that the Chinese actually got their dance from India. Japanese dances combine Indian and Chinese influences. Both are more emotionally simple than the Hindu, for the Hindu dance has more restrained, internal emotion, utterly without frenzy, than any other form.

"Very different from the controlled, interior emotion of the Hindu dance is the dance of Spain, in spite of Oriental infiltrations. The uninformed layman is inclined to believe that all Spanish dancing is gypsy dancing. But the classical Iberian dance must also be taken into account. Even here, however, there is passion, if less frenzy than in the gitano dance. The love element is expressed in coquetry, surface flirtatiousness, without ulterior meaning of religious significance.

"The dance of South America is not so closely related to that of Spain as is generally supposed. As dancing, it has different motivations, steps, patterns, design. The terminology is Spanish. The audiences are largely of Spanish or Portuguese ancestry. And the South Americans have a great feeling for dancing. It is a great public for dance artists—but a public that is accustomed to and demands the best.

"Both foreign and native dancers have equal opportunity in South America. While the native dancer may have the racial instinct, he is inclined to be lazier in regard to technique. Here, as in Spain, native dance is so much a matter of custom rather than study, dance comes so easy to him, that he is not likely to work so hard for perfection as the foreigner who must first work to acquire the technique and then work to maintain it. As far as intuitive Spanish dancing is concerned, the person born in the United States of Spanish blood, growing up in an American environment, is in no better case than the person of American or English birth, growing up in a Spanish environment. Of the 75 per cent foreigners who study Spanish dance, probably 20 per cent can do it with Spanish style and feeling."

When La Meri reached India, she found a life study that, as she says, could have no end. She returned repeatedly, was planning further research there when the European war began. She was in South America at the time. Her interrupted itinerary had included Australia and New Zealand (for the second time) en route.

Meanwhile she had toured the world, dancing native dances before native royalty with acclaim, disseminating the dances of different lands among the people of other lands. She has been practically everywhere except Russia.

"For research in Russian folk dance," she says, "one would have to go back to the peasantry, because it has become so stylized in the Russian Ballet that it is difficult to know where ballet technique ends and folk dance begins.

"The Scandinavian dances are pleasant to do, but are limited compared with the dances of the South and East. The Scandinavian dance has no philosophical or psychological background. The people move for the pleasure of moving. Their folk dances are physically vigorous, celebrating mainly events of nature or communal affairs."

It is plainly the dance of India, and its by-products, that most interests La Meri. For her, India is the land of perpetual discovery. She has studied with Shan-Kar, whose art she admires. "But," she points out, "his is the renaissance art of India. His shaped, theatrical presentations are India's modern dance." La Meri would return to the native sources—in the provinces, among the people, the out-of-door festivals, the temple rituals—for further research and inspiration, if she could.

As it is, she has established jointly with Ruth St. Denis in New York, the School of Natya, where she and her assistants teach the authentic forms, costumes, music, as she has learned and recorded them, and where fortnightly "reunions"—dance demonstrations of Hindu and related dances—are held. She is the author of "Dance as an Art Form," and is bringing out a book on the Hindu mudras, or hand gestures, in the spring.

Her contribution to American dance, the dance of her native land, to which, after long absence, she only last season returned, lies in enlarging the American comprehension of these dances of other lands.

Unless, still hungry for research, while the Eastern Hemisphere is blacked out by war, she decides to study the dances of the American Indian, both North and South. Here a new field of ethnological survey and interpretation opens before her, a field as broad, perhaps as deep, certainly less frequently explored, if also less complex, than that of ancient India.

## Brooklyn Museum Biennial

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The Brooklyn Museum Biennial Exhibition, which will remain on view through May 11, continues a 22-year tradition of intelligent sponsorship by the Museum of American Water Color Painting. The show consists of about 225 exhibits, many of them the work of well-known artists, and is attractively presented in the special exhibition galleries adjoining the main entrance hall—a series of well-proportioned and finely lighted galleries.

In recent years this event has taken on something like an international character, having included work from three foreign countries in addition to the United States. This year conditions abroad made it impracticable to gather material in Europe, so it was decided to limit the showing to the United States and Canada, increasing the exhibits from the former and giving Canada a fuller representation than was formerly possible in the foreign section.

* * *

Mr. Baur, the curator of paintings, has made a good selection from the Dominion; or perhaps the credit should go to Martin Baldwin, curator of the Art Gallery of Toronto, who was largely instrumental in gathering the Canadian works. The 42 pieces occupy a large room to themselves, including conservative work of good character, as well as exhibits more contemporary in spirit. Like the work from this country, the water colors are selective rather than broadly comprehensive.

Illustrating the contemporary trend in Canadian water colors are several striking exhibits. Fritz Brandner need defer to no one in the matter of personal force in his work. His landscapes, "Montreal—St. Helen's Island" and "Spy Rock — Laurentians," exhibit marked feeling and strength in design and color. Paraskeva Clark is another capable painter, with a "Self Portrait" handled with directness and clarity, and a fresh effect in composition. Still another is Carl Schaefer, the exhibitor of "Wheat Stocks," a golden-hued design, simple in style and effective in its broad handling. On the other hand one finds water colors that stand for a more traditional, a more picturesque point of view—well represented by André Bieler's "Doubtful Crossing," Henri Masson's "Log Drivers," and the "Ontario Farm" of Peter Haworth.

* * *

The United States section, however, is by far the larger part of the display. It consists of 180-odd water colors grouped in three adjacent rooms and overflowing into the main entrance hall, where a long wall is devoted to several of the most imposing examples. There are about 140 exhibitors. The general effect is distinctly contemporary, following the policy outlined by Mr. Baur in the catalogue. It is also the objective of the museum, as is illustrated by the work selected, to represent as far as possible lesser known men of promise as well as painters whose reputations are well established.

To say that the showing strikes a highly judicious balance between the extremes which water colors today are heir to, is a fair estimate of the scheme as a whole. On the one hand there are shown the large, strongly personalized water colors of such painters as Charles Burchfield, Reginald Marsh, and others, without whose work no progressive show of American painting is generally considered complete. On the other hand there are relatively modest though none the less authentic productions such as Mahonri Young's charming "Sand Dunes." Several paintings make a particularly strong impression in the display, however. One is Stephen Csoka's "Composition," a refugee subject in a romantic style; far from a dolorous presentation of the theme, the work is lyrical in feeling and handsome in drawing and color. There is a very spirited, luminous bit of realism in Hardie Gramatky's "Calhoun Street" which also stands out in the display.

## Australia Music Notes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Melbourne, Vic.

Apart from the preliminary announcement that Josef Szigeti, Ethel Bartlett, Rae Robertson, and Leslie Heward (formerly conductor of the Cape Town Orchestra) are under contract to the Australian Broadcasting Commission there is as yet little indication of the lines on which the 1941 concert season will develop. The inclusion of three British artists among the "celebrities" suggests, however, that the Commission may arrange a well-publicized display of Empire talent, for which abundant material is available.

Clive Carey, formerly artistic director at Sadlers Wells, London, and temporarily attached to the singing staff of the Elder Conservatorium, Adelaide, will conduct a winter course at the Melbourne Conservatorium under the direction of Harold Elvins, who succeeded Fritz Hart when the latter assumed control of orchestral activities in Honolulu.

Max Pirani, Australian-born professor of piano at the Royal Academy of Music, London, is revisiting his native state of Victoria between adjudicating tours of New Zealand and Canada.

Heddle Nash, the distinguished English exponent of opera and oratorio, has brought his family to Melbourne, and expects to work in Australasia for the duration of the war.

Oscar Naszke, a New Zealand basso who has sung at Covent Garden; the Victorian violinist, Elise Steele, and Louise Gargurevitch, a Melbourne pianist well known to audiences at Amsterdam and The Hague, have also returned from Europe for an indefinite period.

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Ilona Massey, George Brent, and Basil Rathbone have been signed by Edward Small for "G-Man Versus Scotland Yard." Tim Whelan is director. Mr. Small also announces that he will produce a new version of "Two Years Before the Mast," from Richard Henry Dana's novel, and a film based on the life of Rudolf Valentino. "In Rudolf Valentino's Day" is the title of the latter film.

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Cary Grant has been signed by Warner Brothers to star in the film "The Man Who Came to Dinner," by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. The screen play is being written by Julius and Philip Epstein. It is reported that the ending will be changed to provide a romance between the fabulous Sheridan Whiteside and his secretary. Mr. Grant will donate his salary from the picture to the British War Relief Fund.

## An Evening Première Again

By Harold Hobson

London

After a delayed start, the theaters of London are stepping modestly again into their stride. At the beginning of spring there were 11 playhouses open in the West End. As a peacetime total, this, of course, would be remarkably poor, for the beginning of spring is normally just about the height of the theatrical season. Nevertheless, it is a better showing than could possibly have been expected after a winter of incessant air attack. Moreover, not only are the theaters open, but they are in the majority of cases full.

When one comes to consider what they are presenting, however, satisfaction rapidly diminishes. This is not because what they are showing is poor, but because it is old.

At the moment of writing, for example, there are five plays to be seen in Central London: "Dear Brutus" at the Globe, "The Blue Goose" at the Comedy, "Once a Crook" at the New, "Thunder Rock" at the St. Martin's, and "When We Are Married" at the Vaudeville. Every one of these, except "The Blue Goose," is a revival, and "The Blue Goose" itself, though an amiable trifle, is still only a trifle. The fact seems to be that although theatrical managers are gradually gaining enough confidence to reopen their doors, they do not as yet feel justified in risking the expense and uncertainty of new productions of plays whose popularity is still to be proved.

* * *

Many cinemas are open, though some, like the Tivoli, remain closed, and others, like the Leicester Square, are not closed only because they have been opened so effectively by bombs that more than human ingenuity would be needed to shut them up again. The supply of British films has been drastically cut, but American pictures continue to get through the German blockade of the Atlantic. The two cinemas which earned an honorable fame by showing French films—the Academy and Studio One—have been particularly sadly affected, since they are now entirely cut off from their base of operations. Nevertheless, Studio One has gallantly reopened, with "Circonstances Atténuantes," the last French film to reach this country after the collapse of last summer.

Not only has Studio One reopened, but it has reopened with an admirable flourish, giving the first evening première of any entertainment in London since the blitzkrieg began in August, 1940.

* * *

For a long time "Circonstances Atténuantes" seemed remarkable chiefly for its complete lack of any extenuating circumstances. A retired judge, M. Le Sentencier, and his wife set out on their annual holiday, and, as the result of a breakdown of their car, find themselves putting up at a wayside inn frequented by thieves and swindlers. By a series of curious events, the judge is accepted by the gang as a master criminal, a position he does not refuse, because he wishes to reform them

Here is a situation which, if managed with ingenuity, would be highly diverting. Unhappily, the methods by which the judge gains his reputation as a lord of the underworld are far from convincing. For he enables his associates to rob their victims with impunity by the simple but hardly probable device of paying for what they take in the normal way of business. The film is amusingly played, especially by Dorville, the innkeeper, who has a face like a jovial carp; but it is dogged all the time by its failure in invention.


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# The Home Forum



## The Ritchie Girls

THERE WERE five of them and they lived diagonally across from us in a large rambling house which stood far back in the center of a smooth lawn. The beauty of this lawn was somewhat marred (or enhanced, if you prefer) by a terra-cotta cupid upholding a bird bath. An ornamental iron hitching-post stood at the curb, and whenever Black Prince, complete with fly net and harnessed to a yellow-wheeled dog cart, was tethered there we knew that some of the Ritchie girls were going driving. Two of them, perhaps three, would come gaily out of the house, and Marian, who usually drove, would get in first, the whole equipage tilting precariously as she did so. Whoever got in last had the exciting business of untying Prince and making a flying leap into the cart before he had started. This was always accomplished with much shrieking and hilarity. Off they would fly, their sailor hats (anchored to their pompadours) flapping in the breeze.

* * *

All of the sisters were accomplished. Lucia played the piano with verve and facility, while Marian sang as well as a real prima-donna. Vi was the dramatic one and it was no secret that she could go on the stage any time she liked. Heart—well, I don't remember that Heart did anything in particular, but she was a poignant influence in our lives just the same. Kate Douglas Wiggin described a character in words which exactly fit Heart Ritchie—"the darling of the group, the Hearts-ease, the none-such . . . the indescribable." Certainly Heart had no idea that she was the heroine of our childish games and that whenever several little girls, playing Lady Come to See, trailed up and down the walk in their mother's long skirts, each tried to be the first to say "I'm Heart Ritchie." Nell, the youngest, was fourteen and was our link with the household. She was a "big" girl and we were "little" ones, but she good-naturedly submitted to our incessant tagging.

* * *

Mrs. Ritchie was an artist well known for her ivory miniatures, and I loved to watch her painting with the tiny brushes, several of which were apt to be thrust in her hair, giving her a strange Japanese-like appearance. She was the calm rock about which the vivid and turbulent life of the household swept and eddied. Working indefatigably in her small cubby of a studio, she was subject to innumerable interruptions, for her family consulted her on every point, from the dinner menu to more weighty matters involving a choice of gowns or beaux.

Whole dramas were enacted right before our eyes. When Lucia became engaged, she would have been appalled to discover how much we children knew of her affairs. Nell was our Intelligence Department and, like a serial story, we progressed from the details of the Quarrel to the Making Up and the Buying of the Ring. "And then what, Nell?" we would cry. "Do go on! What did *she* say *then*?"

Mr. Ritchie was a kindly silent man who sometimes sat on the veranda in the dusk with the pug dog curled up on his knee and a daughter perched on the arm of his chair. Usually a row of small children occupied the steps, for the activity of the Ritchie household drew us like a magnet. Mr. Ritchie frequently dispensed largesse in the shape of nickels. His hand was often in his pocket. Now I think that not only did he do it to be kind but that be probably desired a brief respite from our presence, and a nickel invariably meant a trip to the drug store for ice cream. He was always surprised to see us back soon.

I can remember one time when I was nearly in disgrace with the Ritchie girls. Only my tender years saved me. I could not have been more than six. Wandering into their house one day, I found the living-room deserted. On the center table was an opulent box of candy. A *satin* box. The kind one sees on display in confectioners' windows. The finishing touch was a pair of dainty gilt tongs which I knew would probably come my way, for Heart saved them for me. Heart had the most beaux, so surely this beautiful box must belong to her.

The candy was a bitter disappointment, however. I didn't like fruit centers, and there seemed to be no other kind. Lemon, strawberry, orange! I nibbled a reflective bite from each chocolate and hastily put it back into the box, at sight of its pink or yellow interior. I don't remember that I felt at all guilty. Certainly, I had no qualms of conscience when Nell came after me the next day and gravely escorted me over to face a Court of Inquiry consisting of four young ladies.

* * *

Lucia, as the eldest, spoke first. She said that her fiancé had given her a box of candy and a dreadful thing had happened. A *mouse* had got in some way and taken a bite from every chocolate. Had I, she asked soberly, by any chance seen the mouse when I was there yesterday?

I hung my head. The enormity of what I had done swept over me. I had spoiled an entire box of candy, and it had been the gift of that most important person—the *fiancé*. I flung myself into Heart's arms sobbing, "It wasn't a mouse—it was me!"

The girls broke into murmurs of sympathy and unrestrained laughter. They petted the criminal, dried her tears, and even tried to give her the satin candy box (which she could not be induced to accept). Mrs. Ritchie, arriving on the scene, was indignant with the lot of them for teasing me, and bore me away with her to "help her paint."

* * *

Early that fall the Ritchie family moved away. The neighborhood could never be quite the same again, and I was glad that we moved shortly after the Ritchies left.

S. S.

By Courtesy of the Carroll Carstairs Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"L'ARC DE TRIOMPHE, PARIS": *A Painting by Jean François Raffaelli*

THE STREETS and boulevards of Paris afforded inspiration to Jean François Raffaelli (1850-1924). Raffaelli shared the spirit of the Impressionists, but was not really one of them. He painted the same themes as they, with the same throbbing vitality. But he worked with linear emphasis, while they set down their colors in little touches in an attempt to promote an illusory, impressionistic effect. We may observe here how the trees have been painted in a mesh of lacy lines and the forms of the townsfolk, as they move about, are clearly defined.

## *Windy Sunday*

The ferry boat in the Sabbath sun
sways like a glistening galleon;
the faces of people are windy-red,
the wave from the probing prow is spread
on either side in a fan of white,
and, facing the dazzling early light
of this fine morning, on this day
of metal sun and cobalt spray,
we stand at the prow in the billowing crowd,
shoulder to shoulder, and laugh aloud
for the breath-caught joy of being together
in the sun on a boat in the gusty weather!

GILBERT MAXWELL

## "The Hebrew figure of a tree"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WALKING ALONG a woodland trail, the writer once came upon a hemlock whose huge trunk reared high from out the boulders bordering a swift mountain stream. Despite obstructions in the way, its roots had secured a firm hold and the tree had grown tall and grand, breasting the storms during many long years.

It was to such a rugged monarch of the forest that Mary Baker Eddy addressed her lines (Poems, p. 20):

"Whate'er thy mission, mountain sentinel,
To my lone heart thou art a power and spell;
A lesson grave, of life, that teacheth me
To love the Hebrew figure of a tree."

In her work as Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, she who had labored so bravely and cheerfully in the face of opposition and prejudice could indeed find here an analogy to her own experience. Relying wholly upon divine inspiration, revelation, and support won through her consecrated study of the Scriptures, and accepting the words and works of Christ Jesus as her model, she too triumphed over obstacles and reached magnificent heights of spiritual achievement.

The tree was frequently employed in ancient Hebrew literature to typify certain gracious mental qualities, such as beauty, affluence, immortality. At other times it symbolized strength and endurance. In the final chapter of Revelation, John refers to "the tree of life," growing beside a river which proceeded from the throne of celestial glory. And we read that "the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations" (Revelation 22:2).

Although God's law is ever operative, knowing no time nor season, men do not grow to understand its requirements all at once; just as a tree does not reach gigantic proportions overnight. We do not reach heaven "at a single bound." Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 15): "The new birth is not the work of a moment. It begins with moments, and goes on with years; moments of surrender to God, of childlike trust and joyful adoption of good; moments of self-abnegation, self-consecration, heaven-born hope, and spiritual love." Before an understanding of the Father's perfection and of man's identity as His beloved expression, the material concept of existence with its mistaken proclivities, habits, and opinions must go down into oblivion. Such surrender means the defeat of evil and the victory of Truth. Furthermore, one need never fear the loss of anything real or good. All that is noble in human character will remain, growing ever sturdier, as did the trunk of the hemlock, with the passing years.

The Christly process of evangelization is not mysterious or intricate. It can take place as naturally and harmoniously as the warmth of springtime dissipates winter's chill. Truth, ever present, is made known to us through right ideas or spiritual intuitions, which, when heeded and applied to the situations of daily living, bring satisfying results. Higher ideals, lovelier motives, new opportunities, and capabilities formerly dormant come into view; greater peace and happiness are enjoyed; confidence and calm replace futility and restlessness; and health and freedom are found, not in physicality, but in regenerated thinking. In fact, the final and inevitable outcome of this spiritual unfoldment is the release of mankind from all belief in matter.

Trees in a dense forest reach up to attain the light. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 258), "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis." The progress toward spiritual enlightenment is divinely authorized, supported, and protected. Unwillingness to accede to God's demands involves mankind in difficulties of many descriptions. But no timid or rebellious phase of mortal mind, no false education or indifference, can ultimately thwart the advancing course of the Christ in the consciousness of men. All will eventually respond to its irresistible attraction. Whether one's progress is swift or slow depends upon individual receptivity and obedience, but it can be orderly, uninterrupted, and joyous.

Roots deeply embedded are able to support lofty treetops. Let us make sure that we are becoming well-grounded in the understanding of spiritual facts by demonstrating the truth of what we are learning. Then, though the storms of suppositional evil rage about us, we shall not be overthrown, but shall be able to lift thought above the turmoil and find security in the exalting recognition of God's supremacy. Even if all that we have deemed fair should suddenly vanish, there is comfort in the knowledge that this need not mean the end of hope and accomplishment for us. From the one limitless source flow courage and ability to put forth fresh effort. Silencing the argument of self-pity or despair, we can again launch out with undaunted faith, assured that God-inspired endeavor must have its reward, and knowing that we can lose no good thing. The Psalmist said of the righteous man (Psalms 1:3), "He shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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## Green Spaces Abound In London

MUCH HAS BEEN said and written to suggest that London is airless and overpopulated; but as a matter of fact its openness is very noticeable. No one would claim that there are sufficient parks, but there are a great many. Sometimes, as at Clapham and Wandsworth, they seem too close together; and in other places, such as Homerton, they are too few; but there are a great many, and the nearest green space is never far away; while it has been said, and I hope it is true, that there is not a single street in London in or from which you cannot see a tree.

London parks have their separate character. Hyde Park is not only for walking, riding, swimming, boating and repose, but for the soap-box and its oratory. So broad are its sympathies or tolerances, that even while the Throne is being celebrated, a Communist may be heard to threaten. But we are like that, we English. Live and let live, we say—up to a point.—From "London Afresh," by E. V. LUCAS. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

## L'Arbre, "symbole aimé du chantre hébreu"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU COURS d'une promenade dans les forêts, l'auteur vit un gigantesque sapin dont le tronc s'élevait bien haut, sortant d'un amas de grosses pierres au bord du torrent. Malgré tous les obstacles, ses racines s'étaient fixees dans le sol, et l'arbre avait grandi, résistant aux orages année après année.

A l'un de ces colosses dominant le paysage, Mary Baker Eddy consacre un poème où se trouvent les lignes suivantes (*Poems*, p. 20):

"Quelle est donc ta mission, sentinelle des bois?
Mon cœur a salué ton pouvoir et ton charme;
Tu m'es une leçon, tu m'enseignes à vivre,
Je chéris ton symbole aimé du chantre hébreu.'

Comme Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, Mrs. Eddy travaillait avec joie et courage, affrontant l'opposition et les préjugés; aussi pouvait-elle bien faire un rapprochement entre sa propre attitude et celle de l'arbre. Elle-même comptait uniquement sur l'inspiration et la révélation divines, sur le soutien que lui apportait l'étude des Écritures, poursuivie sans défaillance; prenant pour modèles les paroles et les œuvres du Christ Jésus, elle triompha des obstacles et parvint jusqu'aux cimes de la réalisation spirituelle.

Dans l'ancienne littérature hébraïque, l'arbre symbolise souvent des qualités mentales telles que la grâce, la beauté, l'abondance, l'immortalité. Il peut parfois aussi représenter la force, le courage, la patience. Au dernier chapitre de l'Apocalypse, Jean mentionne "l'arbre de vie" croissant sur les bords du fleuve qui sort du trône de la gloire céleste. Et la Bible nous dit que "les feuilles de cet arbre sont pour la guérison des nations" (Apocalypse 22:2).

Quoique la loi de Dieu soit toujours opérante, que ni les temps ni les saisons n'influent sur elle, les hommes n'arrivent pas immédiatement à comprendre tout ce qu'elle implique; de même il ne suffit pas d'une nuit pour que l'arbre atteigne ses proportions gigantesques. Ce n'est pas "d'un seul bond" que nous parvenons au ciel. Dans *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mrs. Eddy écrit (p. 15): "La nouvelle naissance n'est pas l'œuvre d'un moment. Elle commence par des moments et se poursuit au cours des années; des moments où l'on s'abandonne à Dieu, où l'on se confie comme un enfant, où l'on adopte avec joie le bien; des moments d'abnégation, de consécration, d'espoir céleste et d'amour spirituel." Si l'on comprend la perfection du Père et l'identité de l'homme en tant qu'expression bien-aimée de Dieu, le concept matériel de l'existence avec ses penchants, ses habitudes, ses opinions erronés doit tomber dans l'oubli. Renoncer à cela entraîne la défaite du mal et la victoire de la Vérité. En outre, il n'y a jamais lieu de craindre la perte des choses réelles ou bonnes. Tout ce qui est noble dans le caractère humain demeurera et, comme le tronc du sapin, deviendra plus fort à mesure que s'écoulent les années.

Le processus d'évangélisation par Christ n'est point mystérieux ou compliqué. Il peut être parfaitement naturel, harmonieux, semblable au souffle du printemps qui fond les glaces de l'hiver. La Vérité toujours présente se fait connaître à nous par les idées justes, les intuitions spirituelles; celles-ci, lorsqu'on les écoute et qu'on les applique dans les situations de la vie journalière, aboutissent à d'heureux résultats. Graduellement on voit paraître des idéals plus élevés, des mobiles meilleurs, de nouvelles occasions, des capacités restées jusqu'alors inactives; on jouit d'une paix et d'un bonheur plus grands; le calme et la confiance remplacent l'inquiétude et la frivolité; et l'on trouve la santé, la liberté, non pas dans les facteurs physiques, mais dans la régénération du penser. Bref, ce développement spirituel finit inévitablement par affranchir le genre humain de toute croyance à la matière.

Dans une épaisse forêt, les arbres s'élèvent bien haut pour arriver à la lumière. A la page 258 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Dieu exprime en l'homme l'idée infinie qui se développe à jamais, et qui, partant d'une base illimitée, s'élargit et s'élève de plus en plus." L'impulsion qui nous fait rechercher les lumières spirituelles est divinement approuvée, soutenue, protégée S'ils refusent de se conformer à la volonté divine, les hommes s'attirent de multiples difficultés. Mais les dispositions timorées ou rétives de l'entendement mortel, l'éducation défectueuse, l'indifférence—aucune de ces choses ne pourra finalement mettre obstacle au triomphe du Christ dans la conscience humaine. Chacun obéira tôt ou tard à cette irrésistible attraction. La rapidité ou la lenteur de nos progrès dépendent de la réceptivité et de l'obéissance individuelles; mais ces progrès peuvent être méthodiques, ininterrompus, pleins de joie.

Les racines qui plongent très avant dans la terre sont à même de soutenir des arbres fort élevés. Assurons-nous que nous saisissons bien les faits spirituels en démontrant la vérité de ce que nous apprenons. Alors nous tiendrons ferme, quoique peut-être les tempêtes du mal hypothétique fassent rage autour de nous; élevant nos pensées plus haut que le tumulte, nous trouverons la sécurité dans la sereine connaissance de la suprématie divine. Même si nous voyons soudain disparaître tout ce que nous estimions beau, nous avons la réconfortante assurance que ce n'est pas nécessairement pour nous la fin des espoirs et des réalisations. L'unique source infinie nous donnera le courage et la capacité nécessaires pour renouveler nos efforts. Refusant de nous apitoyer sur nous-mêmes ou de désespérer, nous pouvons, avec une foi intrépide, nous remettre en marche, sûrs que les labeurs inspirés par Dieu doivent avoir leur récompense et que nous ne saurions perdre les biens véritables. Voici comment le Psalmiste parle du juste (Psaume 1:3): "Il sera comme un arbre planté près des eaux courantes, qui donne ses fruits en leur saison, et dont le feuillage ne se flétrit point: tout ce qu'il entreprend lui réussira."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## Return to Singapore

FROM MANILA for the next five days we sailed south on a sea the color of mother-of-pearl. Occasionally we passed a jungle-covered island, green as an emerald. Through field glasses I could see lovely white beaches, fringed with coconut palms, but no sign of human habitation. . . . Twenty years had passed since I had explored the jungle of Malaya. Would I be remembered? Would any of my old friends still be there? I was up on deck at daybreak. The breeze was blowing from the land. I smelt spices and knew that it must be high tide.

Slowly we approached the land. I heard the shrill whistle of a train and I thought of the years I had spent surveying that railroad, tramping through steaming jungle, wading rivers, slushing through swamps. . . . Then I saw a fine train, with white sunshades on the windows, steaming north; soon we were close to our wharf and I could see the magnificent railroad station that had been built since my day.

It seemed like a wonderful dream to be back. Piling our hand bags into a taxi, I turned to the driver and, without thinking, said, *"Pergi Raffles Hotel."* (Go to the Raffles Hotel.)

*"Tuan buleh chapak Malayu!"* (Master can speak Malay.)

*"Thtu, apa macham."* (Certainly I can. What do you think?)

And so for the next fifteen minutes I chattered in Malay, much to Zetta's delight, but still more to my own. It all came back to me like a flash; I could speak it as fluently as ever.

Running through the city is the Singapore River, crowded day and night with Chinese barges loaded with cargo brought from liners at anchor in the harbor. A striking change was the use of engines to propel most of the barges. And even some of the sampans were fitted with American outboard motors. In peace time at least fifty thousand liners call at Singapore annually and leave with some of the strangest cargoes in the world, from pilgrims setting out for Mecca, to "dragon's blood" destined to varnish the finest violins.

At busy street intersections, smart-looking traffic cops, fitted with black and white wings, directed the constant stream of automobiles, rickshas, and bullock carts. The wings save the policeman the trouble of continually holding out his arms. About midday, many of these intersections were crowded with children on their way home from school. They were all dressed alike in dark blue or black shorts, with white shirts open at the neck and white caps.

From our hotel we could see a large boys' school. By seven o'clock in the morning the students were pouring through the gates, some on foot, but a great many on bicycles. No crowd of youth could have looked smarter than these Malays, Chinese, and Indians, but even more important than their good appearance, was the fact that almost without exception they had gone to school voluntarily. —From "North of Singapore," by CARVETH WELLS. (New York: McBride.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1941

## State G. O. P. Seeks to Lead In Old-Age Aid

**Party leaders ready to adopt measure to boost monthly base from $30 to $40.**

**Up and Down Beacon Hill**

Republican leaders are drafting plans to steal Democratic political thunder by pushing through a program to liberalize old age assistance in Massachusetts, responsible Beacon Hill sources report.

Battered during the 1940 political campaign for failing to provide larger old age assistance benefits, G. O. P. leaders, it is understood, are ready to adopt as a party measure legislation to boost from $30 to $40 the minimum monthly benefit. Also the Republican majority may get behind the recommendation of the special old age assistance commission to establish a graduated scale of exemptions in connection with contributions required from sons and daughters of needy aged parents.

But before the legislation will be adopted, it is reported, it must provide the revenue to finance the anticipated increased expenditure. Legislators know that the Governor will veto any liberalization bill if financing provisions are not included.

To develop this necessary source members of the Legislative Committee on Pensions will soon confer with the Committee on Taxation and representatives of the Ways and Means Committee. Together they will draft a taxation amendment to be inserted in the $40 monthly benefit bill before it emerges from the Pensions Committee with a favorable report.

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations has estimated the increased cost of the $40 minimum bill at $10,000,000 a year. Of this amount the State, cities and towns must provide $5,000,000, while the Federal Government will finance the remainder.

If the graduated scale of contribution exemptions is adopted another $100,000 will be needed.

While figuring in terms of legislation to provide additional old age assistance revenue some G. O. P. leaders are considering the possibility of tapping a source to provide at least $11,000,000 annually. The additional $6,000,000 would be used to finance the remainder of the State share of old age assistance costs not now financed by the liquor and horse and dog racing taxes. This burden is now passed on to the cities and towns in the State tax levied to finance the State budget deficit.

Among the tax proposals before the Legislative Committee on Taxation to be considered in connection with the old age benefit liberalization program is the 3 per cent "luxury" sales tax. Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxations, estimates it will produce $10,000,000 annually.

Another tax source is the proposed reduction in income tax exemption and an increase in the rate from 1½ to 2½ per cent as recommended by the revenue-conscious Commissioner Long. The yield is estimated at $7,500,000.

In addition under consideration are proposals to levy a State 10 per cent amusement tax to produce approximately $2,000,000 and a State poll tax to raise another $2,000,000.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM COOLER RAIN FAIR

**Boston and Vicinity:** Cloudy with rain tonight and Sunday, slightly warmer tonight with fresh southerly winds.

**Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island:** Cloudy and somewhat colder today, followed by rain this afternoon or tonight; mostly cloudy and colder tomorrow with occasional light rain.

**Maine, New Hampshire:** Increasing cloudiness today with rain in the south portion and rain or snow in the north portion tonight or tomorrow; colder tomorrow.

**Vermont:** Increasing cloudiness today and cloudy tonight and tomorrow, with light rain tonight and tomorrow morning; colder tomorrow.

**Eastport to Block Island:** Gentle variable winds in the north portion, increasing easterly winds in the south portion, becoming fresh in the extreme south portion late today; increasing cloudiness in the north portion and cloudy followed by rain in the south portion today.

**Block Island to Cape Hatteras:** Strong southeast or east winds probably of gale force at times today, shifting to southwest or west and diminishing over the south portion this afternoon and overcast weather with rain today.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 39 | 50 | New Orleans | 58 | 81 |
| Chicago | 39 | 45 | New York | 40 | 58 |
| Denver | 40 | 60 | Norfolk | 57 | 57 |
| Kansas City | 39 | 45 | Philadelphia | 43 | 64 |
| Los Angeles | 49 | 62 | St. Louis | 43 | 52 |
| Miami | 68 | 84 | San Francisco | 49 | 59 |
| Minneapolis | 35 | 44 | Washington | 51 | 58 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 5.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday, 5:39 p. m.; height, 8.1 feet.
Sunday, 5:58 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 6:36 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Monday, 6:56 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:44 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 6:45 p. m., Sunday.

## *Puck Puppeteer—esses*

By a Staff Photographer

**It's All in a Day of a Marionette**

**(1) Miss Goldie Taylor (left), owner of the Puck Puppeteers, and her chief assistant, Miss Hilda Mandell, at work in the marionette workshop where they make characters for their plays. (2) Scene from "Rumpelstilskin." (3) Miss Mandell and Miss Taylor show what goes on back stage in a marionette theater. (4) The Juggler. (5) The Man on the Flying Trapeze from the Clown Show.**

## *It's a Tug But Puppet Will Rouse*

***'Rumpelstiltskin' of marionette theater wants to play 'Hamlet,' his manager says.***

By John Bond
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

It seemed an odd place to find so great an actor, but there he was—hanging from a hook.

"So this is Rumpelstiltskin," we ventured, expecting to rouse him gently.

There was no response—nothing to indicate that he was aware of our presence.

A tug on one of his strings by Miss Goldie Taylor, Manager of the Puck Puppeteers and our backstage guide in the marionette playhouse, and Rumpel's head bobbed up.

"To be or not to be, that is the question," Rumpel's lips didn't move but his head drooped and his hands went to his forehead in the best manner of the melancholy Dane.

"You see," Miss Taylor hastened to explain, "Rumpel, like many another actor, hopes one day to play Hamlet and even now he's learning the lines."

"Do marionettes have ambitions and emotions like flesh and blood actors?" we asked incredulously.

"Oh, of course," our guide earnestly replied, "but they seldom realize them. You see marionette actors are 'engaged' for specific roles. Rumpel here was just 'made' for the part. He'll be Rumpel as long as the Puck Puppeteers play Rumpelstiltskin—that is, unless his joints wear out, which isn't likely."

"And the Miller, and the Queen, and the King's right hand man—what of them?"

"Oh they have ambitions too," Miss Taylor smiled. "The Queen might make a lovely Snow White, but the Miller and the King's right hand man will never be anything else—they sometimes get their lines mixed up."

---

Being impressario of a marionette theater has many of the problems of the real stage confides Miss Taylor, whose eyes widen like a child's seeing a new doll for the first time, when she talks about her actors.

Miss Taylor likes to recall the evening they were playing the Clown Show to an enthusiastic audience of youngsters. Right after the Man on the Flying Trapeze and just as it was time for "the world famous equilibrists" to go on, Miss Taylor's assistant discovered that the marionettes' strings were badly tangled.

"Everyone knows that the show must go on," Miss Taylor tells you earnestly. "So onto the stage went Puck, our genial master of ceremonies."

**A Name for a New Actor**

"Boys and girls," squeaked Puck in his high pitched voice—it was really Miss Taylor speaking, "we have a surprise for you."

"But Puck didn't have a surprise," Miss Taylor excitedly explains, "and he didn't know what he was going to say next."

"Before the world famous equilibrists go on we're going to have a contest," Puck continued. ("My, my," said Puck to himself, "what kind of a contest are we going to have?—I have it.")

"Would you believe it," the Master of Ceremonies continued with renewed courage, "the Man on the Flying Trapeze hasn't any name."

"O-h-h," sighed the young audience.

"So we're going to have a contest to find one for him."

Cheers from out front—and by the time paper and pencils had been passed, and a name selected, the "world famous equilibrists" were ready to go on. In fact, Miss Taylor says, the stunt was so successful it became a regular part of the Clown Show.

The story behind the Puck Puppeteers is one of a little girl who loved dolls and never stopped playing with them.

When just barely in her teens Goldie Taylor went to the Hecht Neighborhood House, then on Bowdoin Street, Boston, with other boys and girls of Beacon Hill. She entered a modeling class one day and then nearly shed tears when told the head she had so painstakingly fashioned would have to be split in half to make a cast.

When it was explained that the cast was to make a head for a marionette—which was really just a special kind of doll—she gave consent and the jump from dolls to marionettes was made.

Miss Taylor is no mere dabbler in puppetry. Except for three hours a day when she works in a well-known Boston restaurant patronized by many businessmen, she spends most of her waking hours in a basement workshop of her Myrtle Street home making marionettes, or lecturing on the marionette theater to club groups, or reading and studying about the history of puppetry and thinking up new ideas for her troupe.

Miss Taylor is a member of the Puppeteers of America and has attended their annual conventions. The marionette theater she views as an art form as real as the stage itself. She hopes some day her little theater will be as well known as the Yale Puppeteers or the Piccoli, and you feel as you talk with her that it probably will.

## *Stoneleigh Choristers*

Alajos Schuszler

**Girls in Joint Concert**

**These members of the Stoneleigh College Glee Club will join with the Phillips Exeter Academy Musical Clubs in a concert tonight at Rye, N. H. The program will include selections by Bach, Brahms, Holst, Mendelssohn, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Clokey, and Dvořák. It will be preceded by a dinner and followed by a formal dance at Stoneleigh.**

## English-Speaking World Union Advocated by Miss Thompson

With a promise of excitement that didn't come off, a line of solemn picketers last evening paraded in front of Symphony Hall for an hour before Dorothy Thompson arrived, to give her address on "America's Future in the World," under the auspices of the Massachusetts Committee of Federal Union. They bore stimulating placards with such questions as "Dorothy Thompson wants war, how old is her son?" and, of course, the invocation, "God Save America."

By 8:45 o'clock, however, most of the women had gone home, according to one of the many policemen at the exits, although some of their husbands, probably, were among those members of the audience who remained to heckle the speaker during the question period. An entirely friendly little warning to Ireland to sort of join in with England and America roused a twisted question on the subject of naval bases on the Irish coast. All that Miss Thompson said was "Ireland should remember that if Hitler takes it over, there will be no German champions in Berlin. Irish 'neutrality' will then be a joke. Those naval bases the Irish don't want would certainly be established on the west coast, in the event of German victory."

**Include Other Democracies**

The serious burden of Miss Thompson's discourse was the union of the English-speaking world, enlarging itself as it became practicable to include other democracies besides the United States and Great Britain. While admitting great admiration for Clarence Streit she could not go the whole way with him, in his detailed outline of "Union now: a proposal for a federal union of the leading democracies."

The formulation of a constitution similar to that of the United States she felt was neither necessary nor desirable for the proposed union. An English-speaking world, she said, should not mean the Americanizing of Great Britain, nor the making over of the United States on a monarchical order, though she wouldn't mind America's adopting a bit of British rectitude and incorruptibility in law. Ireland should remain Ireland, Scotland should remain Scotland, and India become rather more India than at present.

The United States, she added, could do with greater diversity of local culture, with New England definitely New England, and California typically California. As things are, she explained, the States were in danger of standardization to the point of what the Germans call "uniform doughnuts" for faces, and Vermont, from which she had just traveled, was about the only bit of America left, thanks partly to its inefficient railroad system.

**Wants Freedom of Trade**

What she would really like to see, she said, was the establishment of complete freedom of trade between all parts of the English-speaking world, with a common economic policy regarding surplus commodities. Great Britain and America, she went on, do not compete with each other seriously in trade, and it was in commerce rather than in political systems that she felt the union most important and most easily brought about.

The United States, she declared, is "commercially inferior to the British and the Germans, not only because their businessmen are more patriotic, but also because they work harder to cultivate foreign markets. There are millions of people all over the world who need our products; take, for example, the people of South America, but we treat them as though we are doing them a favor when we sell them something. We have not equipped ourselves with the intelligence to compete with the British or Germans, and in time to come our foreign trade is liable to suffer drastically."

Highly organized high-pressure salesmanship in the United States she blamed for lack of development of export trade. The constant advertising campaigns to buy-buy-buy, she felt, exploited the home market beyond its possibilities.

## Events Around Greater Boston

**Sunday**

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in Robbins Memorial Auditorium, Arlington Town Hall, Arlington, at 3:30 p. m.

Final day of the exhibit on "The Silversmith and His Craft" at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, Boston, open from 2 to 5:30 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by the Stradivarius Quartet, Wolfe Wolfinsohn, first violinist; Bernard Robbins, second violinist; Marcel Dick, violist, and Iwan d'Archambeau, 'cellist. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "American Paintings" by Miss Adlow, and "The Madonna in Art" by Mrs. Tanner, at 3:30 p. m. At the Museum hour for children, 3:30 p. m., there will be a program of "Folk Tales" performed by marionettes.

Ramblers' meeting of the Field and Forest Club. Richard S. Schuman will give an illustrated talk on "Rambling with a Color Camera." Grace F. Rand, chairman. In the Curry Studio, 310 Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston, at 4 p. m.

A musical service sung by the choir of the Hancock Congregational Church, with William Schwann, organist and director; and Elizabeth Golden, soprano; Mary Vernon, contralto; Gail Smith, tenor, and Richard Cowdrey, baritone, as soloists. The modern cantata "Adoremus Te" will be sung. At the Hancock Congregational Church, Lexington, at 4:30 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

A musical service with Parker's "Hora Novissima" sung by a choir of 50 voices. William E. Zeuch, organist and director; and Esther Downing, soprano; Marion Fitzpatrick, alto; C. Cardon, tenor; Theo Carreiro, bass, and Frederick P. Perkins, tympani, as soloist. At First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, Boston, at 4:30 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

At the Ford Hall Forum, John Haynes Holmes will speak on "Out of the Night: Is It Fiction, Fraud or Fact?" Reuben L. Lurie will preside. In Ford Hall Forum, Ashburton Place, Boston, at 8 p. m. Herbert Black, War News Editor of the Boston Evening Globe, will speak on "Events Behind the War News," at the Ford Hall Folks Monthly Business Meeting, in Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, at 4:30 p. m.

**Monday**

Fourteenth Annual Exhibition of the Boston Society of Independent Artists, at 351 Newbury Street, opposite Massachusetts Station. The Exhibition will be open from 10:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. weekdays, and from 3 to 6 p. m. Sundays, through April 27.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 13. Radio Timetable: Page 18.**

## 'Democracy Works' In Ship Seizure

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 5 (AP)—Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, President of Bowdoin College, held up the Government's quick action recently in seizing sabotaged Axis ships as evidence that "a democracy under proper leadership does and can work."

Earlier examples were the passage of the Selective Service Act and the Lend-Lease Bill to aid Great Britain, Dr. Sills said, in an address last night at the first Maine Bankers' Study Conference here.

## Defense Work Training Setup Ready in N. E.

**Federal experts prepared to help manufacturers train their own workers for key jobs.**

A Federal-sponsored program for the training of defense workers within industry now is fully organized in the New England area and is prepared to render assistance to key manufacturers, Clarence G. McDavitt, District Representative of the Office of Production Management, announced today.

With the object of assisting New England industrialists to train their own workers and supervisors, Mr. McDavitt met yesterday at the University Club, Boston, with the district consulting staff and 15 representatives of related Government agencies to consolidate details of his program.

Recognizing that a shortage of trained workers and supervisors would imperil national defense plans, Mr. McDavitt said the Office of Production Management has launched a "Training Within Industry" program in 22 districts throughout the Nation. The Upper New England District, comprising the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, is under the direction of Mr. McDavitt, assisted by Wayne E. Keith.

**Appropriate Slogan**

Addressing the meeting, Mr. McDavitt—who has been employer-representative to the conferences of the International Labor Organization at Geneva—stated: "If we were to have a slogan for the Training Within Industry program, it might well be one suggested by Ray M. Hudson of the New England Council: 'It takes trained man-hours to make machine-hours fully productive.'

"There should be a minimum of waste of machine-hours in defense work, if all industrial managements will utilize the training techniques that many have applied with great success."

In attendance at the meeting was Walter Dietz, Assistant Director of "Training Within Industry," Office of Production Management in Washington and a Western Electric Company official. Mr. Dietz pointed out that to meet manpower needs of the defense program each worker must be trained to make the fullest use of his skill. "The Training - Within - Industry" movement is making available to manufacturers a proven and practical system of employee training, he stated.

At the opening of the sessions, appointment of the Advisory Committee, made up of two men representing management and two representing labor, was announced. Joseph J. Kelleher, President, Worcester Industrial Union Council; Harry H. Kerr, President, Boston Gear Works, Quincy; J. Arthur Moriarty, Secretary - Treasurer, Boston Typographical Union, and Everard Stubbs, Factory Manager, the Fellows Gear Shaper Company, Springfield, Vt., comprise the Advisory Committee.

**Program Indorsed**

Mr. McDavitt read letters indorsing the program received from Ralph E. Flanders, President of the New England Council, and from John F. Tinsley, President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Mr. Flanders wrote: "To the chief executives of all defense industries of New England I commend a careful examination of the program outlined in the 'Training-Within-Industry' bulletins. Training courses, both public and private, are being used efficiently by many industries—by others not effectively—by some not at all. Many executives may find the 'Training - Within - Industry' program helpful in meeting their problems of developing skills within their own industries. Many may find it to their great advantage to utilize the service that is offered. Where it can be used, I earnestly hope that assistance may be sought."

In Mr. Tinsley's letter he stated: "We of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts are in full sympathy with the objectives of the 'Training - Within - Industry' program which, in my opinion, can profitably be used by defense industries that have skilled manpower problems and have not to their own satisfaction provided for their solution.

"There will be a shortage of skilled workmen, and there is nothing to be gained by bewailing the fact. This is an 'all-out' effort that we are making. It seems to me that it is the responsibility of our Massachusetts industries to avail themselves of every agency that can be helpful to them in the acceleration of the production of defense material."

It was announced that a series of bulletins had been developed for the use of defense contractors and subcontractors, describing the "Training-Within-Industry" Program and dealing with the training of the three major classifications of workers in defense industries: production specialists, all-round skilled mechanics, and supervisors.

## Must Colleges Prepare for the Sterner Life?

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 5—With military service and higher education competing for the same years of young American's lives, a compromise must be found which will satisfy the needs of the armed forces and at the same time avoid any unnecessary disruption of sound educational processes, Arnold Wolfers, Master of Pierson College and professor of international relations at Yale University, said today.

Opening a two-day conference on "The Role of the University in National Defense," sponsored by the International Student Service in collaboration with Yale University, Professor Wolfers said:

"It may become necessary to make changes in the purpose and direction of college education."

"In the past the colleges prepared men for citizenship, for peacetime occupation and private hobbies," Professor Wolfers said. "Must it not deeply affect our higher education if it now comes to be a period of preparation also for the sterner duties of the soldier or of the civilian engaged in national service?

"There are still other general problems which we have to face," he continued. "We are witnessing today a change not merely in the individual lives of many students, but also in the general climate and conditions of all of our lives and of our civilization. One aspect of this change directly affects the university. The country today is in obvious need of unity and a common devotion to the national cause. The university, on the other hand, both by tradition and by its essential nature, demands freedom of thought, critical analysis, and the right to doubt and to question. If our discussion can help in the solution of this very disturbing contradiction, it will have helped the university authorities and the country."

### Escaped Polish Jews To Speak in Boston

Two outstanding leaders of Polish Jewry, Dr. Henry Szoszkies, National Field Director of the American Federation for Polish Jews, and Dr. Jacob Apenszlak, editor of the Nasza Trybuna of New York, and former editor-in-chief of the largest Jewish-Polish daily in Poland, have come to Boston as guest speakers at a public meeting called for Sunday afternoon, at 2 p. m., at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Seaver Street and Humboldt Avenue, in Roxbury.

Dr. Szoszkies and Dr. Apenszlak escaped from Nazi Poland, and have first hand information of conditions among the Jewish population of that area. They are endeavoring to raise contributions to aid the Jews in the Ghettos of Poland.

# State Bonus Sought For N. H. Soldiers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H.—National Guardsmen and selectees from New Hampshire while in active service would receive a bonus of $5 a month from the State, under a bill Representative Arthur J. Jean of Manchester will seek to have the Rules Committee introduce in the House.

The measure provides that the monthly payments would be paid "from the time of entering such service to the time of final discharge." The measure calls for an appropriation of $500,000, which would be raised by a bond issue. Whether or not the lawmakers will have an opportunity to consider the proposal will depend on the decision of the Rules Committee. As the deadline for the filing of bills by the individual members passed some time ago, the Rules Committee must first pass on any piece of proposed legislation.

## Zorach Works At Arts Museum

Sculpture and water colors by William Zorach will go on special exhibition, from April 9 to 30, at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. The public will be admitted on weekdays from two to five. There are 16 pieces in bronze, six in wood and six in stone. In the opinion of Russell T. Smith, head of the School, Mr. Zorach is one of the outstanding contemporary American sculptors.

Changing exhibits, in accordance with the rotating policy, the Print Department of the Museum has hung its galleries with etchings by Rembrandt, prints by Lucas Van Leyden and Durer, engravings after Bruegel, etchings by the "Little Masters," and etchings of 17th Century London. The London etchings include views of the Tower, the Royal Exchange, Arundel Castle and Whitehall.

Sunday will be the last day in the exhibition of 45 centuries of portraits. At 3:30 on Sunday afternoon a special program for children will be given in the Museum by the Folk Tale Marionette Theater of Basil and Georgia Milovsoroff.

## Granite Workers Get Pay Raise

A committee representing the Quincy Granite Manufacturers' Association and the Granite Cutters International Union has reached an agreement which will bring additional wages to 450 granite cutters, polishers, and tool sharpeners in the Quincy granite industry.

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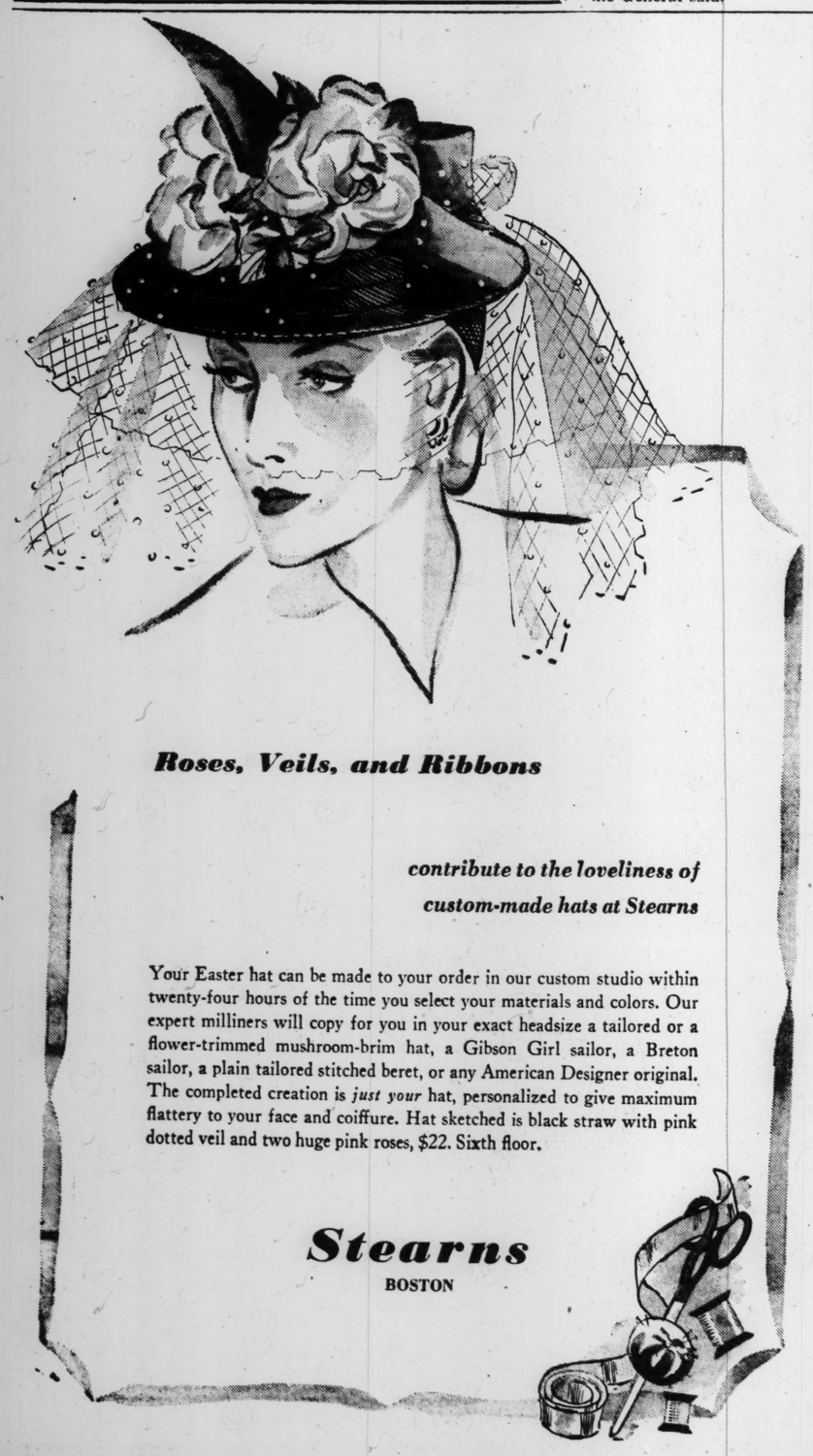

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# Mock Attack On N. E. Coast Coming Soon

A simulated "attack" on the New England coast, beginning sometime after midnight next Wednesday and continuing for 48 hours, will give officers of the First Corps Area harbor defenses and the anti-aircraft brigade at Camp Edwards an opportunity to test their skill in meeting the challenge of a theoretical enemy, Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding Officer of the First Corps Area, told Boston newsmen.

The two-day action, which will concern officers only, is known in Army parlance as Command Post Exercises or CPX, and will be held at unannounced hours, with officials presenting "problems" to staff officers and noting how the action is handled, General Woodruff explained.

Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the first Army, will be in charge of the maneuvers. Following their completion a "critique" will be held at the Boston Army Base at which time General Drum will analyze the orders given by the staff officers and point out any mistakes.

The defense command exercises are considered highly important in preparations for defense, General Woodruff said, although the maneuvers do not go beyond the stage of planning counter moves to the "enemy" attacks and issuing orders. These tests, he said, utilize the entire communication system of the units involved and include all the steps for resisting an attack except the actual carrying out of orders.

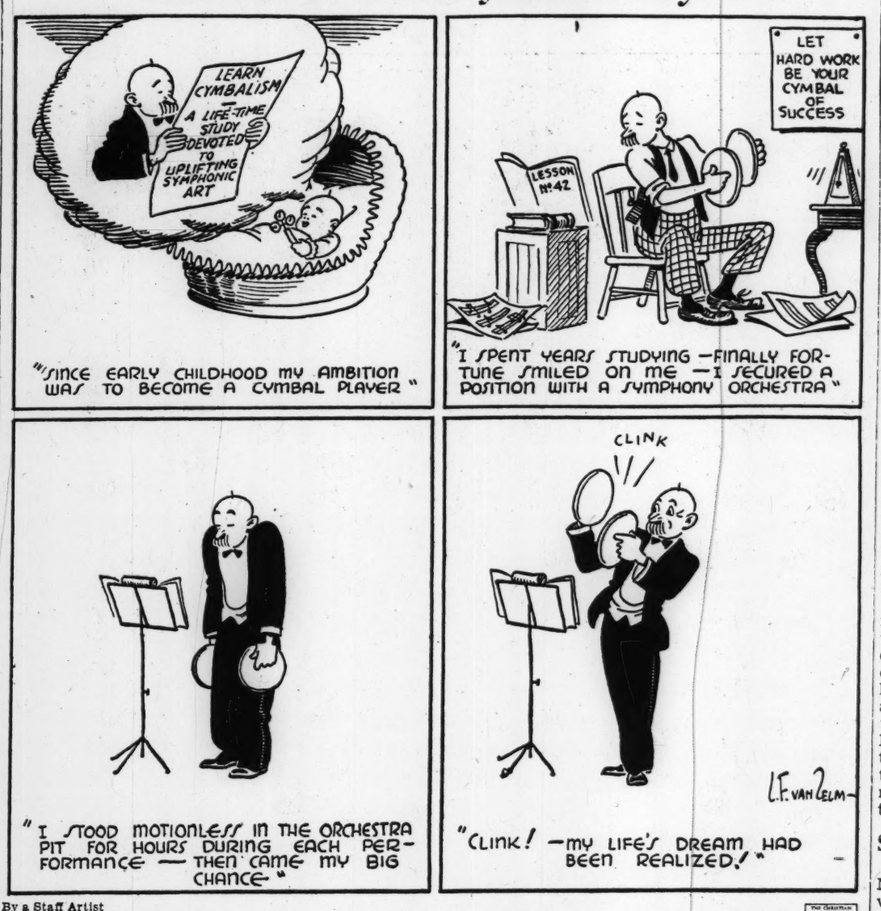
Similar actions for the 26th Division at Camp Edwards and the First Division at Fort Devens are expected, the General said.

Units taking part in the maneuvers next Thursday and Friday include the harbor defenses of Boston, Portland, Portsmouth, New Bedford, Narragansett Bay, and Long Island Sound and the 36th Brigade of anti-aircraft artillery at Camp Edwards.

Other military and defense news from New England:

**Air Fields Growing** — General Woodruff told his regular Friday news conference that fine progress is being made at the Manchester, N. H., air base now under construction. Practically all of the buildings are now under roof and work on the hangars and shops has started, the General disclosed. Steel has already arrived for construction of hangars at the Camp Edwards airfield, and work on the Fort Devens airport will begin soon, he said.

**Army Day Monday**—Stressing the importance of Army Day this year when public interest in the military is at a high level General Woodruff said that Army forces in New England have grown from 7,000 to 60,000 during the past year. In the First Corps Area observance of the day will be confined to suitable ceremonies and demonstrations at the various posts and camps, the General said.

## *We Interview a Cymbal Player*

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L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

## *The Yankee Scrapped To Aid Britain*

One of America's most famous racing yachts, the 76-foot, Boston-built schooner Yankee, has been sold to a scrap dealer and the proceeds donated to Britain for the purchase of a new "Spitfire" for the Royal Air Force.

This was announced in New York City by Gerard B. Lambert, former Commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club at Marblehead, Mass., owner of the Yankee.

The famous racing schooner which won renown on both sides of the Atlantic as a superb ship, yet was never quite able to meet the test as a defender of the America's Cup, already has been sold to a wrecker, Albert A. List of Fall River, Mass., he disclosed. Mr. List said he would use her to freight scrap iron. The Yankee will become the fourth of a once famous company—the Vanite, the Resolute, and the Weetamoe—all owned by Mr. List and all former contenders for the America's Cup.

Mr. Lambert revealed also that two other famous boats in his possession will be sacrificed in the interests of national defense. These are the schooner Atlantic and the 50-foot motor yacht Utility. Both have been turned over as outright gifts to the United States Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn.

Both the Yankee and the Atlantic have had careers in racing. Thrice the Yankee attempted to win the place of defender of the America's Cup, in 1930, 1934, and 1937, but never was quite equal to the challenge. Notwithstanding this, the Yankee sailed and raced in both British and American waters, winning races and receiving the compliments of King George.

The Atlantic, an older boat, has been racing on both sides of the Atlantic for nearly 40 years. It won the Gold Cup, designed and offered by the German Emperor in 1905, among other trophies.

Mr. Lambert said the proceeds for the sale of the Yankee to a wrecker would be sent to a yacht club in England of which he is a member. This club will use the funds to purchase a "Spitfire." Mr. Lambert did not mention it, but yachtsmen on both sides of the Atlantic would be pleased if the new plane is named "Yankee."


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# Legislative Hearings Show Less Than 100 for Next Week

Less than 100 bills are scheduled for legislative committee hearings next week compared to as many as 440 in earlier weeks of the 1941 biennial session.

Issues to be considered include establishment of a new State Parole Commission of members appointed for 15-year terms at substantial salaries, revision of the law regulating the hours of labor of women and minor employees and repeal of the law allowing election of members of City Councils and School Committees by proportional representation.

The hearing schedule for next week include the following:

**Ways and Means** (Room 245, 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.): Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $184,000,000 biennial State budget.

### Monday

**Cities** (Room 427, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation empowering the Governor to appoint a City Manager in a city adopting the City-Manager-Proportional Representation system of government, if the City Council fails to appoint the City Manager within 30 days after beginning of the municipal year.

**Election Laws** (Room 488, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to repeal the law allowing municipalities to elect City Council, School Committee and Board of Selectmen members by proportional representation or preferential voting; to extend to Boston permission to elect its City Council by proportional representation or preferential voting.

**State Administration** (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Measure to establish a five-member State Parole Commission, with 15-year terms and substantial salaries (hearing is a continuation of a previous session).

### Tuesday

**Highways and Motor Vehicles** Room 427, 10:30 a. m.): Proposals for highway improvements in Boston and to establish a special commission to study traffic approaches to Boston.

**Labor and Industries** (Room 370, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to make more flexible the law regulating employment hours of women in restaurants, hotels and the like, to limit to 50 hours a week employment of all persons in retail food stores and to prohibit such employment after 6 p. m.

**Legal Affairs** (Room 249, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to license operation of beano games in theaters and other places of amusement and to regulate instalment sales interest or carrying charges.

**Public Health** (Room 450, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to establish a bureau for the care of inebriates in the State Department of Public Health.

### Wednesday

**Civil Service** (Room 480, 10:30 a. m.): Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposals for clarification of civil service laws.

**Constitutional Law** (Room 431, 10:30 a. m.): Proposal for a constitutional amendment to prohibit assessment upon polls and real estate for State purposes.

**Insurance** (Room 407, 10:30 a. m): Plan of Charles F. J. Harrington, State Comissioner of Insurance, for equitable distribution of poor compulsory automobile insurance risks among all companies.

**State Administration** (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Proposed reorganization of the State Department of Conservation.

### Thursday

**Mercantile Affairs** (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Measure to restrict more closely operation of collection agencies.

**Pensions** (Room 446, 10:30 a. m.): Several bills affecting retirement of various local employees.

# Belgians Trying Automobiles Operated by Illuminating Gas

**Foreign Trade Flashes**

Illuminating gas, carried in cylinders on the roof of passenger automobiles, as a fuel for motor cars, is now being experimented with at Antwerp, Belgium, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Equipment required for utilizing gas in this manner can be installed on any vehicle now using gasoline for fuel, it is stated. The apparatus consists of a special attachment to the carburetor, and three or more gas cylinders at a pressure of 770 pounds. All this equipment, manufactured in Belgium, will cost about $300 installed, while a saving of 37.5 per cent in fuel cost will be realized.

The tax on such gas-operated vehicles will only be one-tenth of the normal tax, and no permit to drive, such as is now required for all gasoline and oil driven vehicles, will be necessary. German authorities are said to be encouraging the movement, as it will leave available a larger supply of gasoline for military purposes. It is estimated that not more than 10 per cent of the gasoline vehicles now registered in Belgium are allowed to circulate.

### Guatemala's Stamps

Guatemala is preparing to engrave its own postage stamps and paper currency, which heretofore, have been made in England and Germany. An American expert is reported to have been engaged by the Government of Guatemala to set up and place in operation, engraving machinery purchased some three years ago from Germany, but never previously used. He will likewise be called upon to train local personnel in the art of engraving, which is little understood in Guatemala.

### Rabbit Shoes

Rabbit and fish leather are being produced in Germany, owing to the shortage of cowhides in that country. Pelts of rabbits from which the hair has been removed for the manufacture of felt, have been tanned and made into small leather goods, such as belts and handbags. A recent official decree provides that shoes with uppers or rabbit or fish leather, and soles of wood and other substitute materials may be sold without the otherwise prescribed permits for footwear. Although this constitutes a slight relief in shoe supply, how far this material will meet the demand for footwear is problematical.

### Wasteless Hungary

Leather waste is being utilized for paper manufacture in Hungary. Previously such leather scraps and wastage were burned or otherwise destroyed by leather-using industries. The waste is first subjected to a chemical solvent agent, after which the resulting material is treated in a manner similar to that used in the production of paperboard. It is claimed that the product thus obtained is very strong and water-resistant, similar to leather in many respects.


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# Trawler Belmont Soon to Join Port of Boston Fishing Fleet

**Log of the Port of Boston**

Boston's latest addition to the fishing fleet will be launched at Snow's Yard, Rockland, Maine, April 14, when the wooden-hulled trawler Belmont, will slide into the water for the Irving Usen Co. The Belmont, which is to be christened by Mrs. A. Murray Ginsberg of Brookline, will be the sixth trawler in a fleet that is named after cities and towns in Metropolitan Boston.

Built of wood, like the sturdy schooners of "Captains Courageous" days, the Belmont, in all other particulars, will be virtually a sister ship of the steel trawler Arlington of the same fleet. Wood was chosen because of the need of steel for naval and defense shipbuilding activities. The pilothouse of the new craft, however, will be of steel. The new vessel is to be 115 feet long, 23 feet beam, and 11 feet and nine and one half inches depth. Power will be furnished by a 500-horsepower Diesel motor.

Capt. Gudmundur Johansson, native of Iceland, and skipper of the trawler Brookline, is to have command of the Belmont which is expected to be ready for fishing late in May. The Irving Usen fleet at present consists of the Newton, Cambridge, Winchester, Brookline and Arlington. The town of Belmont is expected to take official recognition of the naming of the vessel for that town.

### Schoolship Dates

Itinerary of the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship Nantucket, which is scheduled to sail from the Boston Navy Yard May 2 for the start of its annual cruise, has been announced as follows: Washington; Norfolk, Portsmouth, N. H.; Yorktown, Va.; Newport, R. I.; Norfolk; Guantanamo, Cuba; Norfolk; Jacksonville, Fla.; New Bedford; Provincetown; East Lamoine, Maine; St. Georges, Staten Island, and Mattapoisett, returning to Boston Sept. 9. The cruise is usually made to European ports but because of the war, will be chiefly up and down the Atlantic seacoast.

### Repairs Held Up

Although the United States Government has allocated $125,000 for reconditioning the former Boston fishing trawler Harvard, and preparing the craft to become a federal research fisheries vessel, New England's ship yards are too busy with naval and defense work to show interest in the work. When bids were requested, no shipyard east of New York submitted any offer. Those who did, set a price greatly in excess of the sum available. As a result the plan to put the vessel into service this summer as the Albatross III, seems likely to be delayed. Some of the equipment for oceanographic studies and experimental fishing which is a part of the program for conserving and maintaining an adequate supply of food fish, cannot be delivered for 18 months it is understood. The Harvard has been idle for two years, and was presented to the Government by the General Seafoods Corporation.

### New Cargo Liner

Senora Alzira Vargas do Amaral Piexoto, daughter of President Getulio Vargas of Brazil, and wife of the Governor of the Brazilian State of Rio de Janeiro, is to be the sponsor of the $5,000,000 passenger and cargo liner Rio de Janeiro, which is to be launched April 12 at Chester, Pa., according to A. Douglas Cook, manager of the Boston office of Moore-McCormack Lines, operators of the new vessel. The Rio de Janeiro is to operate on the company's American Republics Line between the east coast of South America and the east coast of North America, and is the last ship scheduled for launching by the company in its $80,000,000 shipbuilding program, although this plan may be revised to provide for additional tonnage to replace ships taken over by the Navy and the Army.

### Master Plumbers Plan Conference on Defense

The national research program of the plumbing industry which has for its objective better and safer plumbing will be one of the chief topics to be discussed at the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Association of Master Plumbers at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston on April 15.

While research will be one of the chief topics to come before the convention, other subjects to be discussed are the importance of correct installation of plumbing fixtures, new developments in plumbing fixtures, the rural market for plumbing, and the co-operation of the plumbing industry in the national defense program.

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# CCC Ranks Dwindle Rapidly As N. E. Defense Jobs Mount

Today, the eighth anniversary of the Civilian Conservation Corps, finds the Corps with its New England enrollment losing members to defense jobs faster than they can be replaced.

This is the report from Director James J. McEntee in Washington as the CCC enters its ninth year. Officials of the service are not complaining because of the rapid turnover, but think there are still plenty of young fellows around to fill the vacancies. With 15 of its camps closed in New England, there are still quarters for nearly 1,000 boys. The enrollment period ends April 20.

Meanwhile, the CCC has been looking back. This week has been Old Boys' Week, with open house for the organization's 2,500,000 alumni who have been invited to return and bring their friends for a look at what has been done since they left.

**Active in Emergencies**

For those who joined up in the first enrollment, the greatest change is probably in the uniforms, but the general public has already accustomed itself to the Lincoln green instead of the khaki. Lately, of course, the green has had to give way somewhat to the khaki's return on the backs of boys serving their one-year with the Army. Both are still plentiful, however, and almost as frequent on the highways as the direction markers.

Emergencies have been a favorite period of service for the CCC boys. Their most familiar work has been as firefighters and searching parties. But the CCC has additional material to fill a well-worn formula and poses it thus: "If all the soil-saving farm terraces built by CCC were placed end to end, they would stretch around the world more than five times."

Annually, 300,000 boys between the ages of 17 and 23½ have planted trees, dug miles of farm drainage ditches, built dams and reservoirs, strung telephone line, constructed roadways and bridges. They have even built airfields and steel fire towers.

Now, with the onrush of defense work, CCC is also preparing its boys for future jobs. The scope of its educational facilities has been broadened to include machine-shop trades, radio, photography, surveying, carpentry, welding, blacksmithing and other courses.

**Paid $30 Monthly**

CCC boys are paid $30 a month. Not all boys come from families in need. Those who do, however, must send home $15 a month; $7 is saved for them each month until they leave. Eight dollars a month is the amount any CCC enrollee is allowed to spend out of his month's pay. He receives the balance when his enlistment ends.

CCC serves, as do National Youth Administration projects, to fill the hiatus between high school or elementary education and the time a fellow gets a job. The experience gained is frequently a help in landing a job.

Additional facts from the CCC: Schools and colleges granted 564 scholarships to CCC boys last year; CCC enrollees read 164,000 books a month; nine out of every ten voluntarily attend shop, job training and first-aid classes after regular working hours; each year 15,000 CCC boys learn how to operate power shovels, graders and tractors.

And a final note to mothers: CCC boys gain 8 to 14 pounds in weight while in camp.

## Littleton Parade For Bette Davis

LITTLETON, N. H., April 5 (AP)—Neighbors of Bette Davis are going to help her celebrate tonight with a torchlight parade and gala ball in connection with the world premiere of the screen star's new picture, "The Great Lie."

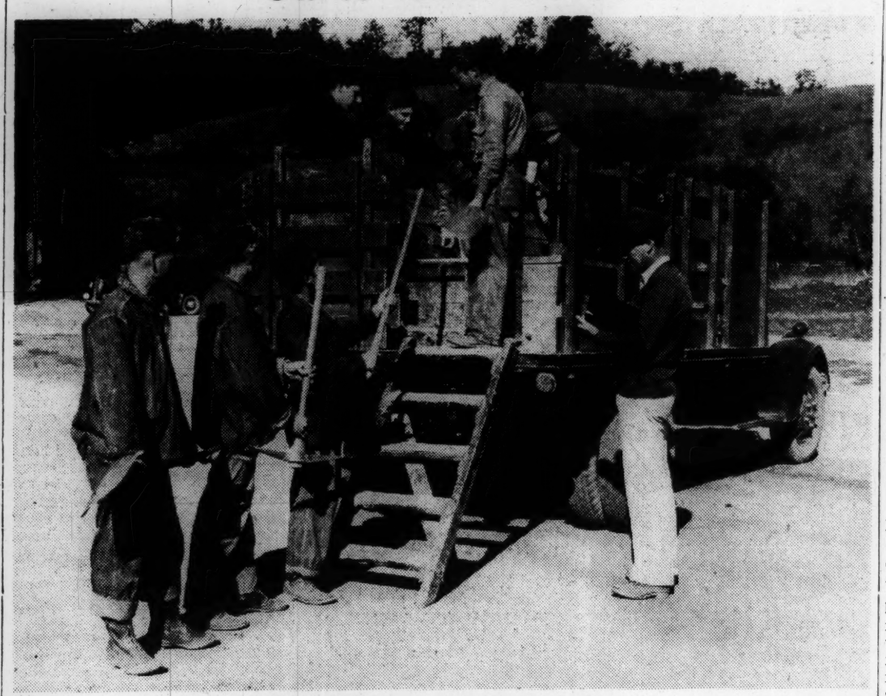
Miss Davis—in private life Mrs. Arthur Farnsworth and a resident of Sugar Hill, a few miles from here—is scheduled to ride in the parade at the side of Gov. Robert O. Blood.

This ordinarily quiet little town in the White Mountains blazed with banners and posters for the event, and police prepared to cope with the greatest traffic problem in the town's history.

The torchlight procession will wind up at the 800-seat premier theater, which will be decorated with spotlights in Hollywood style for presentation of the Warner Brothers picture in the town's first world premiere.

Afterward the celebrators will go to the Town Hall for dancing and a reception.

## *Off to Work We Go . . .*



**CCC Boys Start Out to Do a Job**

**These Civilian Conservation Corps youths are about to leave for the scene of a New England work project. Camp crews usually work within a 15-mile radius of their camp so they won't lose too much time traveling to and from the job.**

## *Plan to Save Dog-Tag Brass*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—An idea brought forward by a dog owner here, commended by Mayor James Fallon, may spread far and have an effect on the national defense program, which soon may be dogged by lack of materials.

Leo Wyble read recently that the reason the dog tags, which owners must renew each year, were late in arriving this year, was a shortage of brass.

When the round numbered disks did arrive, Mr. Wyble wrote to Mayor Fallon, proposing that each dog owner, in renewing his license and obtaining a new tag to attach to the dog's collar for this year, might well bring in the old tag and leave it at the office of the City Clerk. The old brass tags, if gathered in this way in each town and city clerk's office on a national scale, would make an appreciable amount of materials and could be sent to collection centers for the Government to use in defense work.

"This may sound small," says Mr. Wyble, "but 1,000 of them would be a lot of brass," and a City of this size in itself issues a few thousand dog tags.

As Mayor Fallon commended the idea as an excellent one, fellow-citizens wondered if Mr. Wyble didn't "have something."

## Huntington Avenue Group Elects Dr. Seth F. Arnold

At the annual election of the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association held at the Hotel Minerva, these officers were elected:

President, Dr. Seth F. Arnold; Vice-President, Philip C. Young; Treasurer, D. J. Brochu; Secretary, Harry Demeter, Jr.; Directors, Maurice Fishman, Dr. Sidney G. Holmes, R. J. Little, William J. Kelly, Harry C. Demeter, John T. Rockett, Benjamin B. Rodman, Dr. Edward J. Baldi, Frank Bott, Charles A. Taylor, and Dr. A. Edward Melincoff.

Retiring President George Demeter was elected Honorary President for life.

# New Gasoline Adds Mileage, It Is Claimed

"Catalytic hydroforming" is the new technical name for a process of refining gasoline that promises to give more miles per gallon without any improvements in automobile engines, according to the Boston branch of the American Oil Company today.

The company advised New Englanders that the new gasoline would soon be introduced here as a direct result of years of research in the new refining process. The process, by slight change in operation, can be made to produce in large quantities a product known as toluene, a substance said to be vital in the manufacture of T. N. T.

Although the use of catalysts to promote chemical reactions dates back almost to the beginning of chemical knowledge, it is only in the past five years that catalytic petroleum refining processes have found a wide commercial application in the United States. The most recent addition to this growing family is the hydroforming process, so named because it is a catalytic process for the "reforming" or converting of low octane to high octane gasolines at high temperatures in the presence of hydrogen gas.

The first commercial hydroforming plant was placed in operation recently at the Texas City, Texas, refinery of the Pan American Refining Corporation. The product from the Texas City plant will be blended into the principal grades of gasoline marketed by the American Oil Company.

# Connery Intimates Flouting Of Law for Ship Sprinklers

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Representative William M. Connery (D), Massachusetts, says that Congressional efforts to protect the lives of passengers aboard liners have been "sabotaged by the brass hats we have unfortunately entrusted with discretionary authority."

The Representative, in a statement in the Congressional Record, asserts that the Maritime Commission and the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation failed to require installation on many vessels of sprinkler systems which he said were required by law.

The taking over of passenger ships for use as troop transports, Mr. Connery says, makes it even more necessary to protect lives aboard ships.

"We are familiar with the possibilities, yes, the dangers of sabotage," he declared.

"What will the American people say if and when, which we all hope will not happen, we have another Morro Castle disaster?

"Our efforts to protect the lives of those who travel aboard ships at sea have been sabotaged by brass hats we have unfortunately entrusted with discretionary authority."

The law, Mr. Connery said, required installation of sprinkler systems except in instances where a government agency found the application of the act unnecessary to protect life.

He quoted an official of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation as saying "There is no such thing as a fireproof vessel."

Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission was quoted by Mr. Connery as having told a Congressional committee "We practically comply with Senate 184," an act, the Representative said, made mandatory installation of automatic sprinklers aboard passenger carrying ships.

The Representative contended that Congress' "intent has been cast brazenly aside because shipbuilders and designers who opposed this legislation do not regard it as desirable."

Mr. Connery demanded that the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee investigate violations of the sprinkler law. Official administering the act, he said, "now tell us we unfortunately entrusted them with discretionary authority, and their will and not the will or intent of Congress will prevail."

## U. S. Citizenship Denied For Failure to Salute Flag

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 5 (AP)—Because of their refusal to salute the American flag, two Manchester women have been denied American citizenship by Superior Court Justice Amons N. Blandin, Jr., on motion of a Federal examiner.

The women—Necolata Katsalis and Irene Papacostakis—based their refusal to salute the flag on religious beliefs.

## *Opera Reviews*

Reviews of last night's "Lohengrin," and of today's "Barber of Seville," and "Trovatore," with some account of the season of opera in Boston, will appear in the Amusement Page Monday.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## *Entertainment Timetable*

### *Theaters*

**Shubert—** "Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinee Saturday. 2:30. (Last day.)

**Plymouth—** "Night Before Christmas," by Laura and S. J. Perelman. Featuring Phyllis Brooks, Forrest Orr, Ruth Weston and George Mathews. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

### *Little Theaters*

**Peabody Playhouse—** "From the Drawn Sword," by Barbara Corcoran. Presented by the Ford Hall Forum Players. 8:30.

**Playhouse—** "The Man in Half Moon Street." Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

### *Opera*

**Metropolitan Theater—** "Il Trovatore," by Verdi, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association. Conductor: Ettore Panizza. 8.

### *Films in Boston*

**Exeter—** "Romance of the Rio Grande." 2, 5, 8:10. "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 3:05, 6:10, 9:15.

**Fenway—** "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly, Edmund Gwenn. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

**Fine Arts—** "Private Life of Napoleon and Josephine," Ruth Chatterton. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. March of Time, "Americans All." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

**Keith Memorial—** "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

**Kenmore—** Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinee 2:30, evening performance 8:30.

**Modern—** "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Glenn Ford and Margaret Sullavan. 10:35 a. m., 2:20, 6:05, 9:55. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:25, 8:15.

**Orpheum—** "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore and Laraine Day. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. "Topper Returns," Roland Young, Joan Blondell, Bille Burke, Eddie "Rochester" Anderson and Carole Landis. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25.

**Paramount—** "A Girl, A Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly and Edmund Gwenn. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

**RKO Boston—** "Footlight Fever," Alan Mowbray and Donald MacBride. 10:35 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10:05. "Sign of the Wolf," Michael Whalen and Grace Bradley. 10:05, 4, 7:45. Stage Show: 1:20, 5:15, 9:05.

**Scollay—** "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Glenn Ford and Margaret Sullavan. 10:05 a. m., 1:55, 5:50, 9:45. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 12:10, 4:10, 8:05.

**South Station Theater—** "International Forum with Dorothy Thompson, William L. Shirea, Wythe Williams and Linton Wells," "Spirit of 1941," "Travel—San Francisco," "Breezy Little Bears," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State—** "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore and Laraine Day. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 9. "Topper Returns," Roland Young, Joan Blondell, Billie Burke, Eddie "Rochester" Anderson and Carole Landis. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10.

**Telepix—** "Dorothy Thompson on World Crisis," "Pete Smith Quiz," "Larry Clinton's Dipsy-Doodlers," "Rare Birds," "Comedy," cartoons and 30 minute News Digest.

**Trans-Lux—** "Framed for Murder," Wallace Ford. 10:45 a. m., 1:27, 4, 6:33, 9:06. "Convoy," Clive Brooks. 9:30 a. m., 12:03, 2:36, 5:09, 7:42, 10:15.

**Tremont—** "All This and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. 10:30 a. m., 2:50, 7:25. "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert, Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lamarr. 9 a. m., 12:40, 5:20, 9:50.

**Uptown—** "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 1, 4:35, 8:15. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney, Olivia de Havilland. 2:50, 6:25, 10.

### *Films in Suburbs*

**ALLSTON — Capitol:** "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. "You're the One." Orrin Tucker. 1:15. Continuous 6:10-11.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol:** "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Haunted Honeymoon." 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Meet the Wildcat." Continuous 1:30-11.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree:** "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian:** "Virginia," Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker and Orrin Tucker. 1:30 and 8.

**BROOKLINE—Coolidge:** "The Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce and John Barrymore. 2, 5:05, 8:15. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40.

**Brookline Village:** "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louise. 1:50, 5:13, 8:15. "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 3:35, 6:38, 9:40.

**Cleveland Circle:** "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. Continuous 1:30-11.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square:** "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo." Continuous 1-11. **Harvard:** "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2 and 7:45. **University:** "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney, 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "The Case of the Black Parrott," William Lundigan. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

**CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square:** "Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. "Six Lessons from Madame Lazonga. Continuous performance.

**DORCHESTER — Codman Square:** "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. 1:40, 5:39, 9:33. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 3:45, 7:48. **Dorchester:** "Down Argentine Way," Alice Faye and Betty Grable. "Up in the Air," Frankie Darro. 2. Continuous 7-11. **Franklin Park:** "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. 1:55, 5:50, 9:25. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 4:10, 8. **Strand:** "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 2:20, 6:05, 9:26. "Flight From Destiny." 1, 4:45, 8:06.

**EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston:** "Victory," "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 1:45 and 7:45.

**EVERETT—Capitol:** "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "She Couldn't Say No." 2:08, 5:08, 8:08. **Park:** "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Dulcy," with Ann Sothern.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmount:** "Victory," Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:17, 6:25, 9:32. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 1:54, 5:02, 8:09. **Hyde Park:** "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean "Ranger and the Lady," Roy Rogers. 2 and 8

**JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica:** "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "You're the One," Orrin Tucker and Bonnie Baker. 1:45 and 7:45.

**LEXINGTON—Lexington:** "Go West," with the Marx Brothers. 2:30, 6, 9. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., 4, 7:30, 10:30.

**MALDEN—Granada:** "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 1:30, 4:57, 8:26. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 2:51, 6:18, 9:47. **Mystic:** "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellows. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. **Maplewood:** "Four Feathers," "Laddie," John Beal, Gloria Stuart and Donald Crisp. "Dr. Satan Serial." Continuous 1:45-11. **Orpheum:** "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Gallant Sons." 1:45 and 7. **Strand:** "Pride of the Bowery," 2:35, 5:45, 8:35. "Behind the Mask," Peter Lorre. 3:45, 6:55, 9:40.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental:** "Flight From Destiny," Jeffrey Lynn. 12:45, 4:38, 7:49. "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 2:09, 6:02, 9:23.

**MEDFORD—Fellsway:** "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1:30 and 7:30. **Medford:** "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 2:40, 8:30. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard. 4, 6:40, 10.

**MELROSE—Melrose:** "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 1:30 and 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial:** "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "The Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert. 2 and 8.

**NEEDHAM — Paramount:** "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "She Couldn't Say No." 2 and 8.

**NEWTON—Paramount—** "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. "You're the One," Orrin Tucker. 1:30 and 8.

**NORWOOD—Norwood:** "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward, Joan Bennett." "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres.

**QUINCY—Quincy:** "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louise and B. Bennett. "Caught in the Act," Henry Armetta. **Strand:** "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert and L. Howard.

**REVERE—Boulevard:** "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Six Lessons from Madame Lazonga." 2 and 8. **Revere:** "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Six Lessons from Madame Lazonga." 2 and 8.

**SOMERVILLE — Central:** "Thief of Bagdad," Conrad Veidt and Sabu. "Father is a Prince." 2 and 8. **Capitol and Ball Square:** "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Little Men," Kay Francis and George Bancroft. 2. Evenings at 6:15. **Davis Square:** "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Secret Evidence." 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo:** "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "They Knew What They Wanted." Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield:** "Ridin' on a Rainbow," Gene Autrey. 2:09, 7:54. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 3:38, 9:23. **Princess:** "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 2:48, 8:33.

**WALTHAM—Embassy:** "The Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Play Girl," Kay Francis, James Elliston. Continuous. 2-11.

**WATERTOWN—Coolidge:** "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Chad Hanna," Dorothy Lamour and Henry Fonda. 1:45 and 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Lucky Cisco Kid." 1:45 and 7:45.

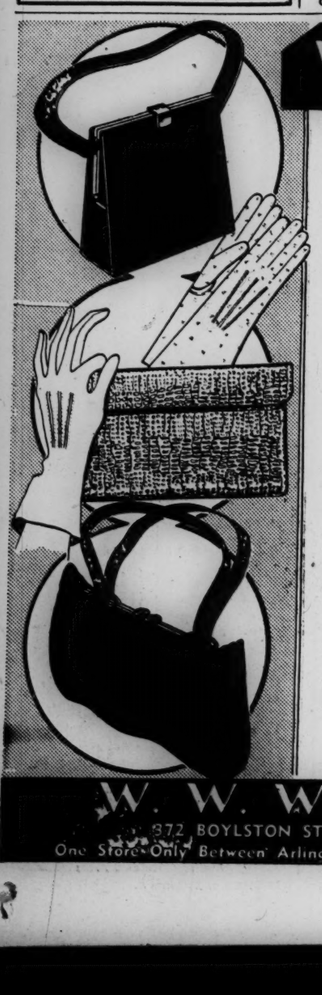
**WAVERLEY — Strand:** "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Who Killed Aunt Maggie?" 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse:** "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sunday.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:45.

**WINCHESTER — Winchester:** "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 3:41, 8:11. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again." 2:15, 6:40, 9:45.

**WOLLASTON—Wollaston:** "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey, Robert Taylor. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

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# University of California Commences Its Sixty-First Track and Field Season

## Golden Bears Strong In Middle-Distance Events

**Pacific Coast Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO—Seventy-three years ago the University of California was established on the slopes of the Berkeley Hills opposite the Golden Gates and this is the sixty-first season of major track competition at that world-famous educational institution. Since 1880 the Golden Bears record in the 100 yards has gone from 10.4 to 9.5 . . . 23.⅛ to 20.8 in the 220 . . . 57.¾ to 46.5 in the 440 . . . 2:08.5 to 1:53.2 in the 880 . . . 5:06.5 to 4:14.4 in the mile . . . 11:57.0 to 9:23.4 in the two-mile . . . 18.0 to 14.2 in the 120-yard high hurdles . . . 29.¾ to 23.5 in the 220-yard low hurdles . . . 134-3¼ to 159-1¼ in the discus . . . 29-8.4 to 53-3 4-5 in the 16-pound shot . . . 8-2 to 14-4½ in the pole vault . . . 18-2½ to 25-3 in the broad jump . . . 5-5 1-16 to 6-6 in the high jump . . . 174-5 to 220-11¼ in the javelin . . . 108-8.4 to 175-10 in the hammer throw . . . and the present mile relay California record is 3:12.9.

According to Walter Frederick's interesting and informative brochure the first dual meet was held with The Olympic Club in the early 1880's and this is now the oldest rivalry on the Pacific Coast. The initial Big Meet with Stanford took place in 1893 with California winning 91-to-35 and 12 years later the Golden Bears entered intersectional competition with a meet against the University of Pennsylvania. In 1932 the California track-field squad moved to Edwards Field which was constructed exclusively for this department of sport at a cost of $250,000.

**Missouri Graduate**

Brutus Kerr Hamilton, head track coach at California since 1932, succeeded Walter Christie, who had been retired on a pension by the Golden Bears athletic authorities. Hamilton graduated from the University of Missouri in 1922 after a brilliant career as a star in three sports—track, football, and basketball. He won second place in the 1920 Olympic decathlon and eighth in the same event in 1924 . . . was a member of the Kansas City Athletic Club's National championship basketball team . . . was named on Walter Camp's second All-American team . . . accepted position of assistant coach at Westminster College in 1924 . . . introduced track at that institution and a few years later won the Missouri College championship.

Hamilton's first big opportunity came in 1930 when he was appointed head track coach at the University of Kansas and his teams of that and the succeeding year captured the Big Six title. Among the athletes under his charge were Jim Bausch and Glenn Cunningham. Bausch earned a place on the 1932 Olympic decathlon team and captured that exacting event with a record-breaking total, while Cunningham went on to win acclaim as the most consistent miler of all time. Hamilton's exceptional ability as a decathlon coach was recognized by the officials of the 1936 United States Olympic committee and the members of the team (who were placed under his exclusive charge) each broke the previous record for the event.

Since Hamilton came to California he has developed such National and international stars as —Bob Clark, 1934 and 1935 National decathlon champion . . . Jack Mauger, pole vault . . . Tom Moore, high hurdles . . . George Mackay, decathlon . . . George Anderson, sprints (now head track coach at Brown University) . . . and Archie Williams, 1936 400-meter Olympic champion.

Although weak in the hurdles, sprints, and high jump, 1941 prospects are especially bright in the middle-distance events. In the 440 Hamilton has John Reese (47.8), Fay Froom (47.6), Clarence Barnes (47.3) and Grover Klemmer (47). Dick Peters registered 1:51.9 in his section of the two-mile relay last Saturday and Clarence Barnes established the same time a few days earlier. As there are at least three other runners capable of traversing the half-mile under 1:55 there is an excellent chance of California lowering the world record of 7:35.8 for the two-mile relay when conditions are propitious. This should be Dick Peters' best year and a 4:10 mile seems well within his ability.

Footballer Jim Jurkovich has broad-jumped over 24 feet . . . run the 100 under 10s . . . and is improving each week in the discus. Guinn Smith with 14-4½ looks to be the best of the Pacific Coast vaulters and he has also scaled 6-4 in the high jump. Martin Biles has a distance of 214-2½ to his credit with the javelin and his brother Bob (who only weighs 168 pounds) has heaved the shot 48-10½.

Brutus Hamilton has introduced an idea this year which will be appreciated by the California track-field athletes of 1971. Each member of this year's team will write a letter to the boys who will be on the Golden Bears track-field team squad 30 years from now . . . each will give his name . . . his major subject . . . favorite books and songs . . . and many other interesting items. All the letters will be sealed and filed in Bancroft Library and will not be opened until the 17-to-21-year old boys of 1971 take their first competitive trip of the season. Brutus expects this is to become a tradition with the members of each successive Golden Bears track-field team and hopes he will be at California when the scrapbook (with its interesting letters) is released to the squad of 1971—at that time Hamilton will be 71.

H. A. R.

'Another Ott' —By Pap'

AWAY WE GO !!
THE 20-YEAR-OLD SLUGGER IS ONE OF THE KEY MEN IN BROOKLYN'S BID FOR THE NATIONAL LEAGUE PENNANT
STRONG and STOCKY, HE REMINDS ONE OF MEL OTT WHEN HE FIRST JOINED THE GIANTS
'Pete' REISER
—A NATURAL BALL PLAYER, THIS YOUNG DODGER STAR IS DESTINED FOR BIG THINGS !!
ANY PLACE ON THE DIAMOND
HE STARTED OUT AS A CATCHER AND THEN PLAYED JUST ABOUT EVERY POSITION — HE IS SLATED FOR CENTERFIELD THIS YEAR
PAP

AP Features

## By-Plays

### The National League

The eight clubs which make up the National League are now barnstorming in southern climes. They are engaging in exhibition games preparatory to the opening of their championship race of 1941.

Baseball fans all over the country are watching their performance with the keenest interest. The box scores are being closely studied with a view to getting a line on what may be expected of the teams when they begin battling for the championship pennant and the right to meet the American League champion for the world's championship next October.

As the holder of the National League and the world's championship, the Cincinnati Reds are naturally attracting a little more attention than the seven other teams in the circuit. The Reds have won their league title two years in succession. Will they repeat is the question uppermost in the thoughts of the followers of that organization.

**Appear Stronger**

At the present writing they certainly look very good. In fact they appear stronger than last year. If Walters and Derringer can come up to their 1940 form, it is hard to see how they are to be defeated. Their infield looks slightly better than last season, their outfield is fully as strong and they have a young catcher who should be a great help in relieving Lombardi when that heavy-hitting receiver needs relief.

Their chief rivals appear to be the Brooklyn Dodgers and St. Louis Cardinals. This was also the case last year. Brooklyn gives every indication of being quite a bit stronger. The addition of Higby should strengthen the pitching staff and the rest of the team should be every bit as strong as in 1940.

St. Louis should also do better than in 1940 although we do not believe they are strong enough to finish ahead of Cincinnati or Brooklyn. In fact we believe they will have a hard time finishing ahead of Pittsburgh. The Pirates did surprisingly well under Frankie Frisch last year and we look to see him doing even better with the club now that he has had a year in which to get acquainted with the players.

We expect to see the other four teams in a merry race for the second-division places with Philadelphia again the most likely candidate for last place. It is hard to see how the Phillies will be any stronger, if as strong as last year.

**Bees Deserve Attention**

We believe that of these teams the Boston Bees will deserve the most attention. Last year they played some splendid baseball during the second half of the race. Had they had better pitching during the entire season, they would have made the first division. With last year's experience behind them they should do much better and we would not be surprised at seeing them finish as high up as fourth.

This leaves New York and Chicago. The Cubs will be working under Jimmy Wilson for the first time. He was a great player, one of the heroes of the 1940 World Series, and we believe he will be a good manager; but he does not have the material with which to win a high place. Manager Terry appears to be in the same situation with his Giants. If next October does not find these teams around sixth and seventh places we shall be surprised.

Last year we picked Cincinnati to win the pennant and they did. This year we are rating the teams in the following order: Cincinnati, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Boston, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia and we shall be interested in seeing how close this forecast will come.

## Sports Around the Hub

### Olympics Close Season

The Boston Olympics officially close their playing year tonight when they face off in the second exhibition game of the week end against St. Jerome of Quebec. The Olympics won the first game last night by a score of 6 to 0 before 5,000 fans.

The club between periods tonight will present watches to three retiring veterans—Frankie Spain, Junie Stubbs, and Tom Moon. Of the three only Stubbs will be in the game, for Spain retired about a month ago when a job he secured in Chester, Mass., made playing hockey and traveling to Boston too much of a burden, and Moon this year has been the spare goalie.

* * *

Coach Pat Hanley, with one week of spring practice behind him, is optimistic over the outlook of his Boston University football eleven. Despite the loss of three standouts of the past two years—Capt. Johny Connearney George Pantano, and Bill Barry—Hanley believes that he will be able to shift enough players to cover the vacant quarterback and tackle spots. Particular stress this week was laid on individual instruction with Coach Walt Holmer handling the backs, Ken Skoropowski working with the ends, Bob McKelvey taking the tackles, Charlie Cremens instructing the guards, and Hanley himself getting the centers ready. With the detailed instruction, it is expected that next fall's eleven will be much further advanced than last fall's team in early games.

* * *

The Detroit Red Wings have one score to even with the Boston Bruins during the Stanley Cup final which begins at the Garden tomorrow night. The Bruins, it will be remembered, poured four goals past Goalie Johnny Mowers to hand the Vezina Trophy to Turk Broda of the Leafs on a platter. Stellar goaltending should feature this series as it did the Bruins-Toronto play-offs.

* * *

The Skating Club of Boston will hold its annual inter-club championships at the rink in Brighton beginning April 10. Most interest will center around the ladies' singles crown, which has been left vacant by the retirement of Joan Tozzer, with Betsy Nichols, Dorothy Glazier, and Roberta Jenks regarded as extremely close rivals.

* * *

Harvard and Pennsylvania, next-to-last and last, respectively, last season in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League season, opened the circuit for this spring today when they met on Penn's River Field. Both clubs are out to improve their position, but while both have hitting power, both seem short in fielding finesse and, what is even more important, in pitching.

### Stanley Cup

*By the Canadian Press*

**Play-Off Statistics**

**Semifinal**
**(Best of Seven Games)**

| | P | W | L | F | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston Bruins | 7 | 4 | 3 | 15 | 17 |
| Toronto Maple Leafs | 7 | 3 | 4 | 17 | 15 |

(Boston Wins Series)

**Preliminaries**
**(Best of Three Games)**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit Red Wings | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| New York Rangers | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 |

(Detroit Wins Series)

**Best of Three Games**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chi'go Black Hawks | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 |
| Montreal Canadiens | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 8 |

(Chicago Wins Series)

**Semifinal**
**(Best of Three Games)**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit Red Wings | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| Chi'go Black Hawks | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 |

(Detroit Wins Series)

## Harvard And Penn Start Eastern Race

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Harvard and Pennsylvania, the two tail-end teams in last year's pennant race, open the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League season today on the Quakers' River Field diamond.

In pre-league games both teams have exhibited hitting power but show weakness in field and pitching. For Penn, Seniors Tony Caputo and Leo Kahn will carry most of the hurling burden. The Crimson's pitching prospects are not bright with the loss of Tom Healey leaving the mound assignments largely to Burgess Ayres, football center and hockey player and Sophomore Mort Waldstein.

It will be another week before Cornell, last year's champs, opens its league competition against Penn. Columbia, Princeton and Yale open up on April 16 while Dartmouth, runner-up to Cornell in 1940, does notget under way until the 19th.

The schedule:

April 5, Harvard at Pennsylvania; 12, Cornell at Pennsylvania; 16, Columbia at Princeton, Yale at Pennsylvania; 19, Dartmouth at Princeton, Harvard at Cornell (2), Yale at Columbia; 21, Dartmouth at Columbia; 23, Columbia at Cornell; 26, Harvard at Columbia, Penn at Yale, Princeton at Cornell; 30, Columbia at Penn.

May 2, Penn at Dartmouth; 3, Cornell at Yale, Penn at Harvard, Princeton at Dartmouth; 7, Columbia at Dartmouth; 9, Cornell at Princeton; 10, Cornell at Columbia, Harvard at Princeton, Yale at Dartmouth; 14, Dartmouth at Harvard, Penn at Cornell, Princeton at Columbia; 17, Penn at Columbia, Princeton at Harvard, Yale at Cornell; 20, Harvard at Dartmouth; 23, Dartmouth at Penn; 30, Columbia at Yale; 31, Columbia at Harvard, Penn at Princeton.

June 7, Princeton at Yale; 13, Dartmouth at Cornell; 14, Cornell at Dartmouth, Yale at Princeton; 17, Harvard at Yale; 18, Yale at Harvard.

### Hockey at a Glance

*By the Associated Press*

**Play-off Result April 4**

**American Association (Finals)**
St. Louis 7, Kansas City 3.

**Week-End Schedule**

**Saturday**
**American League**
Cleveland at Hershey.
**Sunday**
**National League (Stanley Cup)**
Detroit at Boston.
**American Association**
Kansas City at St. Louis.

### College Baseball

*By the Associated Press*

Fordham 13, Dartmouth 9 (7 innings—called account cold).
Rutgers 3, Brown 2.
Maryland 5, Connecticut 3.
Williams 7, Princeton 2.
Navy 12, Vermont 3.

## Bruins Face Red Wings In Boston

**By Web Morse**
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Following a brief workout today the Boston Bruins were ready to engage in their best-of-seven game series with Detroit Red Wings here tomorrow night with the Stanley Cup as the coveted honor. The Wings have rested since completing their preliminary and semifinal series against Rangers and Chicago and reported ready to go with the exception of Joe Fisher, rangy winger.

In eliminating Toronto in seven torrid games the Bruins proved their right to greatness. They did not accomplish the feat without hardship, however, for Bill Cowley, leading scorer of the league, went out of action in the first game and Bobby Bauer has operated under handicap, all due to injury. The Detroit loss of Fischer is compensated by the return of Eddie Wares, another good winger and experienced.

**Changes Possible**

Although the Bruins did manage to hurdle the Toronto barrier, the team may yet undergo changes for the Detroit series. Four players of the Bruins are in the American Hockey League play-offs with Hershey, and if Hershey should happen to lose tonight they will join the locals immediately and some of them may see action. The four available are Nick Damore, goalie; Johnny Shewchuck, defense; Gordon Bruce and Red Hamill, forwards.

The Wings have not been rated too highly this season. It was noticed that they stayed near the top in the regular race, but the Bruins and Toronto took all the attention and it was thought that Rangers would come through. In the opening preliminary series the Wings bumped the Stanley Cup defenders in three games and then polished off Chicago in two straight.

**Bruins Favored**

Based upon statistics for the season the Bruins should top the Red Wings in this series. They played eight games and the Wings were unable to gain so much as one victory. The Bruins won three of the eight and while they did not lose, they were forced into five overtime ties and that is no indication that the Wings are going to be easy.

Manager Jack Adams is a smart handler of men and since the Detroit club finished up last Sunday, he has had a whole week in which to "prep" his players. The Bruins, on the other hand, have little or no rest and face a real task ahead.

Detroit has a formidable club defensively with Goodfellow in action, but Goodfellow may not play in the first two games. Jack Stewart and Jimmy Orlando in front of the spectacular rookie goalie, Johnny Mowers, is good protection in any league. Goodfellow pairs with Bob Whitelaw, a tall rugged lad who lacks only experience. The extra defenseman is Harold Jackson.

**Starting Line**

If Detroit had better centers the forward line would be much more bothersome. As it is, Detroit can score goals, though there is little sustained system. The starting line since the injury to Wares has been Bill Jennings at right wing, Don Grosso at center, and Syd Abel at left wing. Wares may replace Jennings. Other forwards are Alex Motter, converted defenseman; Syd Howe, veteran campaigner and best scorer, who has been appointed captain in place of Goodfellow; Carl Liscombe, Modere Bruneteau, Kenny Kilrea, and Gus Giesebrecht.

* * *

The Red Wings arrived early this afternoon and registered at the Hotel Manger.

* * *

It is possible that Bill Cowley will return to action before the series with Detroit is concluded.

### Exhibition Baseball

*By the Associated Press*

**Games April 5**

At Birmingham, Ala.—Cincinnati (N) vs. Boston (A).
At Columbus, Ga.—Brooklyn (N) B team vs. Columbus (GF).
At Alexandria, La.—Brooklyn (N) A team vs. Alexandria (Ev).
At New Orleans, La.—St. Louis (N) vs. New Orleans (SA).
At El Paso, Texas—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Philadelphia (A).
At Phoenix, Ariz.—Chicago (N) vs. Chicago (A).
At Atlanta, Ga.—New York (N) vs. Atlanta (SA).
At Enid, Okla.—Boston (N) vs. St. Louis (A).
At Orlando, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) vs. Washington (A).
At Knoxville, Tenn.—Cleveland (A) vs. Knoxville (SA).
At Lakeland, Fla.—Detroit (A) vs. Kansas City (AA).
At Memphis, Tenn.—New York (A) vs. Memphis (SA).

**Results April 4**

At Gadsden, Ala.—Cincinnati (N) vs. Boston (A) cancelled, rain.
At Albany, Ga.—Brooklyn (N) B team 6, Albany (GF) 4.
At Galveston, Texas—Brooklyn (N) A team 14, Houston (TL) 3.
At Montgomery, Ala.—St. Louis (N) 4, Montgomery (SE) 0.
At El Centro, Calif.—Chicago (A) 6, Pittsburgh (N) 0.
At Tucson, Ariz.—Chicago (N) 11, Philadelphia (A) 7.
At Anderson, S. C.—New York (N) vs. Cleveland (A), cancelled, rain.
At Fort Smith, Ark.—St. Louis (A) 12, Boston (N) 4.
At Sebring, Fla.—Newark (IL) 2, Philadelphia (N) 1.
At Orlando, Fla.—Washington (A) 7, Detroit (A) 2.
At Little Rock, Ark.—New York (A) 5, Little Rock (SA) 4 (11 innings).

### Sea Gulls Win First Game

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 5 (AP)—The Atlantic City Sea Gulls last night defeated the Windsor, Ont., Spitfires 4 to 2 in the first game of their series for the world's amateur ice hockey title.

The series calls for best-out-of-three, with games scheduled here Saturday and Sunday nights.

## Sports Here and There

Gathered from Associated Press Reports

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Chicago Towers Club, with a new world record and a four-point margin over the defending champions to its credit, threatened today to dethrone the University of Michigan in the National A. A. U. swimming meet.

At the halfway mark the Chicago powerhouse had 22 points to Michigan's 18 and two defending individual champions in the five remaining events.

In the Towers Club possession was the world record in the 440-yard freestyle relay. Coach Stanley Brauninger's ace sprinters, Henry Kozlowski, Harold Henning, Edward Kirar and Otto Jaretz splashed the distance in 3m. 29.6s. Friday night, erasing the previous mark of 3m. 31.2s. set by the New York Athletic Club in 1939.

Michigan's relay swimmers pressed their rivals and bettered the previous record, finishing in 3m. 29.8s.

Only the Towers Club and Michigan are in the running for the team victory. Brown and Ohio State have 5 points each and are followed by Dallas Athletic Club, Detroit Athletic Club, Occidental College, Princeton and St. Louis Y. M. C. A., with 3 each, Yale with 2, and York Y. M. C. A. with one.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Jubilant Jug McSpaden waltzed about the lawn of the Augusta National Golf Club bubbling over with glee: "From here on out I'm gonna be tough."

No one disputed him. A stinging 67 by the Winchester, Mass., golf professional was the hottest thing in yesterday's second round of the 1941 Masters' tournament, and zoomed him into a tie for fourth, six strokes behind field-pacing Craig Wood, who stood 137 at the end of 36 holes.

"For eight years I've been waiting to get my teeth into this course," chortled McSpaden. "Now I'm making up for all those 78's I've taken here."

NEW YORK — Sally Green, Indianapolis music student, retained her national women's table tennis championship last night by defeating Helen Germaine, of New York, 21-16, 21-17, 21-9, in a match that lasted less than 15 minutes.

The men's doubles title was won by the New York combination of Ed Pinner and Sy Sussman, who scored at 21-15, 22.24, 14-21, 21-17, 21-17 over the defending champions, Sol Schiff, of New York, and Jimmy McClure, of Indianapolis.

Leah Thall, of Columbus, Ohio, and Mary Baumbach, of South Bend, Ind., captured the women's doubles crown in another five-game struggle, defeating Mrs. Magda Gal Hazi, of Hungary, and Mrs. Henrietta Wright, of Philadelphia, 21-16, 13-21, 21-16, 11-21, 23-21.

Lou Pagliaro of New York became the first American player ever to win the men's singles title two years in succession when he defeated another New Yorker, Ed Pinner, 21-18, 12-11, 22-20.

STOWE, Vt.—Bill Halsey, Harvard University ski coach, held a lead today as the Stowe four-event ski meet swung into its second day of competition with 24 rivals seeking the crown won by Halsey in the meet last year.

Halsey, wearing the colors of the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston, flashed over six miles of mountainous terrain yesterday to win the langlauf in 35m. 51s.

He finished about half a minute ahead of Bob Merservey of the Dartmouth Outing Club. Dave Collins of the University of Vermont was third.

Today events will be the downhill and slalom on the nose dive trail.

CLEVELAND — California and her agile young racket-swinger, Dave Freeman, were in a commanding position today for the finals of the U. S. amateur badminton tournament.

Freeman, a student at Pomona College, Pasadena, Calif., will be after his third consecutive singles title when the final matches are played tonight.

He and Chester Goss, also of Pasadena, will be defending their men's doubles championship, and Freeman will defend with Sara Lee Williams of Spokane, Wash., the mixed doubles title.

Californians have complete control of the women's singles, men's doubles and—with the exception of Miss Williams—the mixed doubles.

NEW YORK—With three seeded players winning their first-round tests in straight sets and three others advancing through byes, the Eastern intercollegiate badminton tournament progressed as far as the quarter-final round in both the men's and women's divisions as play opened last night at the Fifth Avenue Country Club.

Top-seeded Spencer Davis, of Princeton, rested, but Louis Caulk, of Lehigh, Thomas Blair, of Williams, and John Newbold of Princeton, who follows him in the draw, won with ease. Caulk defeated Robert Buck, of Williams, 15-7, 15-5, Blair turned back George Small, of Princeton, 15-5, 15-10, and Newbold eliminated Robert Nicrosini, of Lehigh, 18-14, 15-12.

ST. PAUL—Judge John L. Rounds of the St. Paul Conciliation Court, yesterday was elected president of the American Bowling Congress at its annual convention here. He will serve for one year and will succeed Neil King of Indianapolis, who was voted a life membership in the ABC.

Buffalo was awarded the 1943 ABC meeting.

Harold Lloyd put in a bid for Los Angeles for the 1944 meet. The pin classic never has been staged on the west coast.

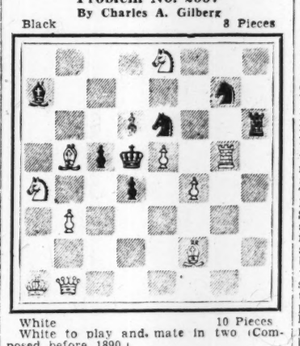
## Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

**April 5, 1941**

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Problem No. 2337**
**By Charles A. Gilberg**

Black 8 Pieces

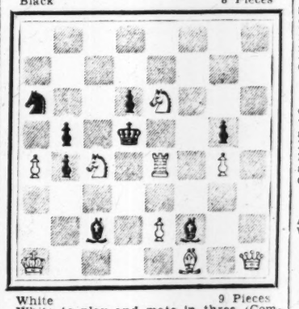


White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (Composed before 1890.)

**Problem No. 2338**
**By Charles A. Gilberg**

Black 8 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three (Composed before 1890.)

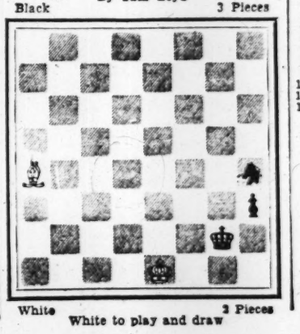
**Solutions to Problems**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2335. | B-QB3 | | |
| No. 2336. | 1. Kt-B5 | KxKt | |
| | 2. Q-R4 | | |
| | 1. —— | B-B3 | |
| | 2. Q-QKtch | | |
| | 1. —— | P-R5 | |
| | 2. KKt-Q7ch | | |
| | 1. —— | P-B3 | |
| | 2. Q-Q8ch | | |
| | 1. —— | B-Q4 | |
| | 2. KKt-Q7ch | | |
| | 1. —— | B-K5, etc | |
| | 2. Q-Kt3ch | | |

End-Game No. 556. White wins: 1 R-B3 (Black); 2 K-Q7, K-Kt 3; 3 P-K7, R-B2; 4 K-Q6, RxP; 5 KxR, K-B4; 6 K-Q6, P-Kt4; 7 K-Q5, K-B5; 8 K-Q4, P-Kt5; 9 R-B8ch, K-Kt6; 10 K-K3, P-R7; 11 R-QR8, K-R6; 12 RxP, P-Kt6; 13 K-B3 and wins. The other variations are easier for White.

**End-Game No. 557**
**By Sam Loyd**

Black 3 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and draw

(A brilliant demonstration of a well-known ending peculiarity.)

**The World Championship**

The European situation has not prevented chess players from thinking about the world championship. Two distinct views are revealed in recent articles. In one, George Sturgis, President of the United States Chess Federation, and Maurice S. Kuhns, President Emeritus of the federation and a vice-president of the International Chess Federation, reflect the view that the title should be given to the winner of an international invitation tournament, held every three years under the sponsorship of the international group. This is the principle that has been established now with respect to the United States championship. It has very definite advantages, since it avoids the seemingly inevitable wrangles as to financial considerations and priority of challengers, but even a double round tournament would not necessarily be won by the strongest player. A match is the only way to decide which is the stronger of two players. Perhaps a tournament like that held in New York in 1927, in which each player met his opponents four times, could be arranged.

But the March Chess Review contains an article by Paul Keres in which he suggests elimination tournaments to determine which challenger is finally to meet the great Alekhine. Keres discusses the chances of the various leading contenders, Fine, Reshevsky, Flohr, Botwinnik, and Keres himself. He builds an interesting case for Botwinnik as the one most likely to succeed.

**Massachusetts Game**

The game below is from the preliminaries of the 1941 Massachusetts championship, which began Washington's Birthday with a record entry. Weaver Adams loses a Bishop's Opening in which his opponent found himself a P behind, but with an open attacking position. The defense proved too difficult, and Dr. Katz triumphed nicely.

**Bishop's Opening**

| Adams White | Katz Black | Adams White | Katz Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 20 P-KKt4 | B-K1 |
| 2 B-B4 | Kt-KB3 | 21 P-Q4 | QR-Kt |
| 3 P-Q3 | P-QB3 | 22 Q-Q3 | P-KKt3 |
| 4 Q-K2 | B-K2 | 23 P-KB4 | Q-Q3 |
| 5 QKt-B3 | P-Q4 | 24 Q-B3 | P-Kt5 |
| 6 B-Kt3 | Castles | 25 K-Kt2 | B-Q2 |
| 7 B-Kt5 | QKt-Q2 | 26 Kt-Kt3 | B-KR5 |
| 8 BxKt | KtxB | 27 B-Kt3 | B-QKt4 |
| 9 PxP | KtxP | 28 KR-K | RxR |
| 10 KtxKt | PxKt | 29 RxR | PxP |
| 11 QxP | Q-R4ch | 30 PxP | B-QB3 |
| 12 K-B | B-Kt3 | 31 R-K5 | Q-R6 |
| 13 P-QB3 | B-B1 | 32 BxP | BxB |
| 14 Q-Kt1 | Q-Kt4 | 33 QxB | QxP |
| 15 Kt-K2 | P-QR4 | 34 Kt-K2 | Q-K8 |
| 16 QR-Kt1 | B-B4 | 35 Kt-Kt1 | Q-B7ch |
| 17 B-B2 | KR-K | 36 K-R | R-Kt7 |
| 18 Q-B3 | Q-Q2 | Resigns | |
| 19 P-KR3 | P-QKt4 | | |

**New York Game**

Olaf Ulvestad, editor of Chess Charts, solved an interesting French Defense in the Marshall-Queens match in the Metropolitan League team championship now being played by nine New York chess clubs.

**French Defense**

| Ulvestad White | Partos Black | Ulvestad White | Partos Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 | 13 P-QR4 | B-Q3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 14 CastlesKR | Q-Kt3 |
| 3 PxP | PxP | 15 KR-Kt | Kt-R3 |
| 4 B-KQ3 | B-KJ3 | 16 B-B2 | P-Kt3 |
| 5 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 17 P-B4 | P-Kt5 |
| 6 P-B3 | P-B3 | 18 P-R5 | Q-Kt2 |
| 7 Q-Q2 | B-QKt5 | 19 P-B3 | PxP |
| 8 P-QR3 | Q-R4 | 20 RxQ | PxQ |
| 9 KKt-K2 | P-QKt4 | 21 PxP | PxP |
| 10 Kt-B4 | BxKt | 22 BxKt | B-B |
| 11 PxB | Castles | 23 R-Q | Resigns |
| 12 B-Q3 | R-K | | |

### National YMCA Basketball Tournament (Second Round)

*By the Associated Press*

Rutherford, N. J. 49, Auburn, Ind. 41.
Chicago 57, Reading, Pa., 51.

**Consolation Round**

Norristown, Pa., 55, Baltimore 28.
Lynn, Mass., 51, Portsmouth, Ohio, 38.

### College Tennis

*By the Associated Press*

Williams 5, Virginia 4.


## WHERE TO DINE

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Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8
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Commerce and Finance

# Wholesale Prices 5 P. C. Above Year Ago—Highest Since 1938

Business and Industry

## Armament Factories Go Up Rapidly

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 4 — The American productive plant has had a $2,054,000,000 expansion as a result of the eight-months-old defense program, at a rate rivaling the $3,596,000,000 increase in mining and manufacturing plant and equipment of 1929, an analysis of defense contract awards up to March 1 shows today. Prepared by the Industrial Economics Division of the National Industrial Conference Board, the study shows that awards for new facilities in February alone totaled nearly $700,000,000, or about a third of the cumulative figure since July 1, 1940. The total is exclusive of expansion for civil purposes, but the 1939 value of new facilities for all purposes is quoted at $2,425,000,000.

Breaking down the allocations regionally, the analysis finds 35 per cent, or $721,000,000, going to the East North Central area, leading manufacturing center in 1939, which had $1,800,000,000 of defense orders. The Middle Atlantic States, spending $400,000,000 and with $3,700,000,000 of procurement awards, received 31.3 per cent of the procurement orders and 19.5 per cent of plant expansion authorizations. Leading other regions were the West North Central with $217,000,000, or 10.6 per cent of the expansion total; South Atlantic, $193,000,000, or 9.4 per cent; Pacific, $155,000,000, or 7.5 per cent, and East South Central, $144,000,000, or 7 per cent.

**Many Munition Plants**

States profiting most from the new activity were Ohio, with $235,000,000, or 11.4 per cent; Pennsylvania, $199,000,000, or 9.7 per cent; Michigan, $186,000,000, or 9 per cent, and Indiana, $183,000,000, or 8.9 per cent.

More than a third of all new defense plants, costing nearly $750,000,000, are for munitions production, according to the analysis, which finds them located chiefly in the East and West North Central regions, with Missouri leading for this type of plant with $123,000,000, and Indiana next with $115,000,000.

The aircraft industry got 30.8 per cent of all expansion awards, or $633,000,000, nearly half of it allocated to the East North Central States, with Ohio first for $129,000,000, Michigan for $123,000,000 and California third for $73,000,000.

Miscellaneous plant expansion, mainly for metal producing and processing, represented $457,000,000 of the total, 40 per cent of the awards going to the Middle Atlantic States, with almost a third for Pennsylvania alone. The East North Central, East South Central and South Atlantic regions also figured importantly in this bracket.

**Shipbuilding**

Increased shipbuilding facilities accounted for only 7 per cent of the expansion awards, more than half of the $153,000,000 for this purpose going to New Jersey, Pennsylvania and California. Machine tool and tank plant expansion accounted for $74,000,000, the former chiefly allocated to the East North Central and New England areas.

Of the three types of defense awards basing the compilation, those made directly by the Army and the Navy account for $1,500,000,000 of the total and the construction of 302 plants to be completed this July. The second type are financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Defense Plant Corporation. The third are being built by private funds, for which 442 special certificates of necessity have been issued granting emergency tax depreciation privileges and involving a $491,000,000 outlay. Up to mid-February 1,242 companies had filed 1,684 applications for such certificates.

**Vacuum Cleaner Sales Up**

CLEVELAND (AP) — February sales of suction cleaners, as reported by the Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturing Association, were 163,998 units, against 144,930 in February, 1940.

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### *Heads Glass Firm*

**Robert L. Clause**

Elected President of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, succeeding H. S. Wherrett, who was named to the new position of Vice-Chairman of the Board. Mr. Clause, formerly Executive Vice-President, has been associated with the firm since 1914.

## U. S. Winter Wheat Harvest This Year May Top Year 1940

CHICAGO (AP)—Private crop reports suggested the possibility of a U. S. winter wheat harvest this year of 616,000,000 bushels, 27,000,000 larger than last year, but revealed the extent of abandonment particularly in Missouri and Nebraska.

According to the figures of Nat C. Murray, one of the experts who compiled April reports, production in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska will be smaller than last year. In the major producing area of the southwest, however, the crop will be considerazly larger, barring unexpected deterioration the next three months.

The average of the estimates compiled by Chicago experts after extensive surveys throughout the belt suggested the winter wheat crop may be the largest since 1938 and considerably above the average of 571,000,000 bushels for the decade ending in 1938. The experts estimated April 1 condition at 80.3 per cent of normal and acreage abandonment at 11.7 per cent compared with 17.5 per cent last year.

Mr. Murray said the prospect is generally good except in central and southeast Nebraska, northeast Kansas, northwest Missouri and western Iowa where wheat was badly damaged by a sudden freeze last Armistice Day. He estimated the crop in major producing states as follows: Indiana 28,208,000 bushels, Ohio 41,652,000, Illinois 33,234,000, Missouri 18,702,000, Nebraska 29,104,000, Kansas 156,407,000, Oklahoma 60,393,000, Texas 38,364,000, Montana 19,079,000, Washington 39,371,000.

## Diamond Wheel-Dressing Tool Booklet Is Being Distributed

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DETROIT—"When any man adds a single hour to the production life of a tool, or makes that tool do better work, that man makes a worthwhile contribution to American ideals and to America's future."

This statement appears on an attractive poster, without advertising, which is being distributed free of charge by the Koebel Diamond Tool Company here as one of two free "helps" for all industrial plants, defense or otherwise.

The other "help" is a booklet, "For Grinder Men Only," which points out that "responsibility for the training of men in the use of tools must begin with those who make the tools."

The booklet in a unique manner presents the most important of instructions for the use of diamond wheel-dressing tools. It passes on to the operator the knowledge and experience of production executive, tool superviser, and grinder foreman.

The Company points out that "every man, whether he admits it or not, takes pride in doing his work well. Within him is the desire to give to the fullest extent of his ability and training.

"Because this trait is universal, a dual responsibility is placed on management: to furnish men with suitable tools and to teach them the proper use of these tools."

The Company, whose address is 9350 Grinnell Avenue, offers to supply any applicant with copies of either of these helps "without cost or obligation."

## Makers of Men's Clothing 'Rationing'

NEW YORK (AP)—Manufacturers of men's clothing were reported to be "rationing" sales to retailers tempting to lay in their autumn suit stocks.

Normally retailers order only 50 to 60 per cent of their fall needs at this time but this year many retailers seek to cover their complete requirements now.

Some manufacturers are giving these retailers only the same volume purchased last year, while others are permitting 10 to 15 per cent higher deliveries, particularly to stores in booming defense industry communities.

## Wool Labeling Exemption Urged for Stocks on Hand

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has been urged to exempt from labeling regulations millions of dollars worth of wool products that will be on merchants' shelves when the law becomes effective July 14.

The plea was made at a hearing on the commission's proposed regulations by Irwin Wolf of Pittsburgh, Chairman of the vendors relations committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

"It will be impossible," he said, "to determine the fibre content of millions, and perhaps hundreds of millions of dollars worth of merchandise on hand next July 14."

The law requires that goods containing wool be labeled as to the percentage and kind of wool and other fibres in the product.

## Commodity Prices Hit 3-Year Peak

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices reached a new three-year peak during the last week of March, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. Continued advances, says the report, in prices for fats and oils together with rising prices for agricultural commodities and cotton textiles largely accounted for the advance of 0.5 per cent. The all-commodity index of nearly 900 price series is now at 82.0 per cent of the 1926 average, nearly 2 per cent higher than a month ago and over 5 per cent above a year ago.

**General Advance**

Although the advance of the past week was somewhat less rapid than earlier in the month, it was general. Each of the 10 major commodity group indexs advanced. Textile products led with an average rise of 1.3 per cent; farm products followed closely with a gain of 1.2 per cent.

Foods rose 1.1 per cent; chemicals and allied products, 0.8 per cent; miscellaneous commodities, 0.4 per cent; housefurnishing goods, 0.3 per cent; hides and leather products and building materials, 0.2 per cent, and metals and metal products and fuel and lighting materials, 0.1 per cent.

In domestic agricultural product markets, quotations were higher for corn, wheat, rice and flour. Cattle feed prices advanced 3.2 per cent. Higher prices were also reported for fruits and vegetables, cattle, sheep, eggs, milk at Chicago, butter, cheese, lamb and pork, oleo oil, edible tallow, and vegetable oils and for certain imported foods including coffee, tea and sugar.

Prices were lower for barley, oats and rye, for corn meal, and for live poultry and beef. Prices of pepper and cocoa beans receded slightly from their recent speculative highs.

**Textiles Up Sharply**

Hides, leather and shoes advanced fractionally. Cotton textiles continued to rise sharply, with an average advance of nearly 3 per cent. The increase since the beginning of the year amounts to 12 per cent. Prices were higher for drills, flannels, muslin, osnaburg, print cloth, percale, sheeting, tire fabric and yarns. Men's clothing increased further and prices were also higher for woolen and worsted yard goods, for silk and for burlap, artificial leather and cordage.

| Commodity groups | Mar. 29 1941 | Mar. 22 1941 | P. C. changes to March 29, 1941 from Mar. 22 1941 | Mar. 30 1940 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All commodities | 82.0 | 81.6 | +0.5 | +5.3 |
| Farm products | 73.3 | 72.3 | +1.2 | +7.5 |
| Foods | 76.4 | 75.6 | +1.1 | +9.5 |
| Hides and leather products | 103.5 | 103.3 | +0.2 | +1.5 |
| Textile products | 79.2 | 78.2 | +1.3 | +9.2 |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 72.6 | 72.5 | +0.1 | +0.4 |
| Metals and metal products | 97.9 | 97.8 | +0.1 | +2.5 |
| Building materials | 99.7 | 99.5 | +0.2 | +7.1 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 80.6 | 80.0 | +0.8 | +5.1 |
| Housefurn'h'g goods | 91.2 | 90.9 | +0.3 | +1.7 |
| Miscellaneous commodities | 77.8 | 77.5 | +0.4 | +1.6 |
| Raw materials | 76.3 | 75.6 | +0.9 | +6.3 |
| Semimfrd articles | 84.4 | 83.6 | +1.0 | +6.6 |
| Mfrd commodities | 84.8 | 84.5 | +0.4 | +4.7 |
| All comd't's other than farm prod'ts | 84.0 | 83.7 | +0.4 | +4.9 |
| All com'dt's other than farm prod'ts and foods | 85.4 | 85.1 | +0.4 | +3.1 |

## Trading in Cotton, Wheat Futures Advances Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Exchange Administration reported that recent upturns in industrial and business activity had been reflected in sharp advances in trading in futures cotton and wheat contracts.

Futures trading in cotton totaled 3,883,700 bales during March compared with 1,721,250 in February and 2,355,200 in March, 1940.

Trading in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade totaled 495,831,000 bushels in March, an increase of 56 per cent over February, but a decrease of 29 per cent under March, 1940.

Of the total trading in grains last month, wheat accounted for 351,780,000 bushels, an increase of 60 per cent over February.

Trading in wool top futures on the New York Wool Top Exchange showed, on the other hand, a decrease of 50 per cent in March. The volume in March totaled 6,655,000 pounds.

**Retail Group to Meet**

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Retail Dry Goods Association, representing 5,700 stores, will hold its mid-year convention at Chicago from June 2 to 5, it was announced.

## *Mercury Output Rises Sharply as U. S. Speeds Defense*

Wide World

**Upper left: View of quicksilver mine in operation. Upper right: Miners drilling preparatory to blasting ore. Lower: Quicksilver ore is roasted in this rotary furnace at the Mirabell Mine, California, to obtain the mineral.**

## Higher Prices Seen For Residential Property in 1941

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—During the remainder of this year the prospects for higher sales prices for residential property over the country are "excellent" and are "very good" for apartment buildings, according to a survey by the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

Nearly 87 per cent of the mortgage bankers in 84 cities polled on the subject say they expect higher sales prices for residential property before the end of 1941, according to Dean R. Hill of Buffalo, association president.

In 12 Far Western and Mountain cities, nearly 92 per cent expect higher prices. In 37 Middle Western cities, over 86 per cent, in 15 Eastern cities over 86 per cent, and in 20 Southern cities over 85 per cent hold similar views.

The prospects for higher sales prices for apartment buildings this year are also good but not quite so strong as for residential property. In 81 cities nearly 68 per cent of the mortgage men polled anticipate higher selling prices for apartments.

Strongest opinion came from 15 Eastern cities where over 73 per cent of the mortgage men polled look for higher prices. In 36 Middle Western cities over 69 per cent, in 12 Far Western and Mountain cities nearly 67 per cent and in 18 Southern cities over 61 per cent of the mortgage bankers polled expressed similar views.

## New Offerings Show Increase in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities increased during the week ended April 3 to $72,587,800 compared with $57,747,500 the previous week, Standard and Poors Corp. reported.

Most of the week's issues were for refunding purposes. New money raised by private corporations was negligible.

Comparisons follow:

| | This wk | Prev wk | Year ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal | $10,811,500 | $15,990,000 | $2,829,500 |
| Pub utility | 15,000,000 | 35,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Railroad | | 3,120,000 | 3,330,000 |
| Industrial | 25,540,000 | | |
| Miscel | 80,000 | 2,600,000 | 11,710,000 |
| Stock | 21,156,300 | 1,037,500 | 26,446,040 |
| Total | 72,587,800 | 57,747,500 | 49,315,540 |

## Norfolk & Western Gains 5 P. C. in Operating Net

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Norfolk & Western Railway Company reported a net railway operating income of $33,254,232 for the year 1940, an increase of $1,595,015, or 5.04 per cent, over 1939.

This income was equivalent to 6.29 per cent earned upon the company's total railway property investment, compared with 6.17 per cent in 1939.

Freight revenues were $100,305,450, an increase of $11,755,803. Passenger revenues were $2,093,904, an increase over the previous year of $190,179.

Total operating expenses in 1940 were $57,580,323, an increase of $6,461,936.

## U. S. Defense Demands Require Increased Amounts of Mercury

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SALEM, Ore.—It is doubtful whether more than one Oregonian in 100, if interrogated, would be able to tell, with certainty, that Oregon produces quicksilver (mercury) in commercial quantities. Yet, an announcement just released by the Oregon State Department of Minerology indicates that Oregon is now producing a trifle more than one-fourth of all the mercury produced in the United States.

The record disclosed that last year's production of the heavy, liquid metal amounted to 9,200 flasks, each flask weighing 76 pounds. The production of the metal in other parts of the United States showed California with a total of 13,400 flasks, 3,900 coming from Nevada while the combined production of Arkansas, Texas, Washington and Alaska amounted to only 3,200 flasks.

Sharp increases in the mining of the metal was due, largely, to the increase in the market price of mercury as a wartime material, it was reported. The market quotation for 1940 was $90 per flask, while the present quotation has been in the vicinity of $176.

Another situation in the production of mercury came to light when it became known that Japan depends upon other countries as sources of supply of this important mineral. Most of that country's purchases had been from Mexico but recently England and the United States have been purchasing the Mexican mercury at a rate of $225 per flask, reports disclosed.

The all-time, single-month production of mercury for the United States stands at 3,700 standard flasks. January of this year 3,150 flasks were cent to market.

Due to the effect of war activities in Europe and the Spanish revolution of a few years ago, production from those territories has been almost stopped, import figures indicate. As a result the heavy production of mercury in Oregon and California is important from a national viewpoint, miners declare.

Plans are under way in communities in Oregon where mercury is available to step up the mining activity in an effort to bring up production. It is expected that full production activity within the United States would produce all of the metal that the industrial requirements demand.

## Engineering Awards Total Third Highest

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering construction awards in Marchc, totaling $452,430,000, were the third highest monthly volume ever reported, Engineering News-Record said. The total was two and one half times as great as the same month a year ago.

During the latest week, however, the pace of new contracts slowed somewhat, the magazine's tabulation indicated. Contracts amounted to $68,989,000, a decline of 45 per cent from the previous week but 24 per cent greater than a year ago.

Awards for both private and public construction dropped off sharply during the week. Comparisons follow:

| | Latest Week | Previous Week | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Private | $22,090,000 | $48,693,000 | $22,512,000 |
| State and municipal | 25,291,000 | 21,370,000 | 31,418,000 |
| Federal | 21,608,000 | 56,221,000 | 1,909,000 |
| Total | 68,989,000 | 126,284,000 | 55,837,000 |

**Ohio Oil Price Increase**

CLEVELAND (AP)—Sohio Corp., subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, has announced a general increase, from $1.15 to $1.20 a barrel, in its posted well prices for purchases of crude oil in Illinois and Indiana. This change, effective at 7 a. m. April 1, coincides with a change from 98 per cent to 100 per cent tank tables.

## U.S. Campaign To Conserve War Material

WASHINGTON (AP)—Defense officials announce a campaign for enlisting support of manufacturers, merchants and the public in a voluntary effort to conserve materials essential to the armament program.

Among the materials whose conservation will be sought are aluminum, nickel, neoprene, tungsten, zinc, chromite, graphite, manganese, quartz crystals, rubber, bauxite and copper.

Appeals will be made to the public, it was said, to utilize substitutes in cases where shortages exist or are imminent.

The newly organized conservation unit of the Office of Production Management disclosed that conferences would be held with manufacturers' representatives to discuss possible substitutions, and with merchants' representatives to explore the possibilites of featuring goods from plentiful materials.

Robert E. McConnell, head of OPM's conservation campaign, said that tin can manufacturers, mail order houses and other large merchansiders headed the list of those whose co-operation was sought. Their representatives have been asked to confer with defense officials here on April 16 and 17.

The tin can makers will meet first and will be asked to seek substitutes for the containers in event of a tin shortage.

The merchants' representatives will discuss methods for reducing civilian consumption of articles made from strategic materials.

"It may be possible through a voluntary shift of merchandising emphasis to obtain highly desirable savings," Mr. McConnell said.

Consumers, he said, would be requested to buy only goods made of materials nonessential to defense, if results of the other co-operative efforts prove inadequate.

## Zelomek Sees Economy Now Inflationary

NEW YORK (AP)—A. W. Zelomek, economist, told a meeting of the American Association of Textile Technologists that the dominant economic development in the United States in 1941 would be the completion of a transition to a full defense basis. Mr. Zelomek warned that the economic background had become inflationary for the first time since the war began.

"For the first time," he added, "we are near the point where sacrifices will be required.

**In Terms of Goods**

"These sacrifices may be expressed in terms of higher taxes and loans to the government on the part of the consuming public, but they will be more truly measured in terms of the amount of consumers goods that will have to be foregone in order that defense production can forge ahead."

Powerful and centralized controls of the sort usually associated with a comprehensively planned economy, Mr. Zelomek continued, would be needed to mitigate the forces set in motion by the war.

The economist listed the following as the most important forms of inflation preventatives: voluntary co-operation, tax, borrowing, priorities, subsidies for marginal production, direct and general price fixing.

**Post-War Changes**

Looking beyond the end of the war, Mr. Zelomek said:

"There is therefore hope that post-war economic and social changes can take place under democratic leadership and that the system of private enterprise will survive even though it is modified."

Mr. Zelomek said he believed the textile industry should benefit from the increase in national income and from some diversion of spending from durable consumer goods to textiles and apparel.

The economist forecast that the most important results of war as they affected textiles would be a boom in consumption, broad and rapid development in the mass distribution of rayon and a substantial increase in textile production in industrially backward areas.

**Nickel Plate Orders Cars**

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Nickel Plate road announced award of a contract for 500 fifty-ton, all-steel box cars to the American Car & Foundry Co. The cars, which will cost $1,400,000, will be built at the foundry's St. Louis plant.

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| East Boston Savings Bank | Apr. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Apr. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Apr. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Apr. 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Apr. 16 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | May 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | May 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | May 1 |

**Other Massachusetts Savings Banks**

| | |
|---|---|
| Brookline Savings Bank | Apr. 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Apr. 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Apr. 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Apr. 21 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | May 1 |

LAST WEEK!
"AMERICA: Slave or Free?"
Last 6 Articles—April 8-14th
Subject: "SPIRITUAL FREEDOM"
5 articles by Donovan Richardson
Chief Editorial Writer, The Christian Science Monitor
1 article by PETER V. ROSS
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's Sales (est.) | 230,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 704,920 |
| 1941 volume to date | 35,201,939 |
| 1940 volume to date | 51,028,938 |

## Market Trend Is Indefinite; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Leading stocks just about kept their balance in today's market and real trends were lacking in virtually all departments.

Hesitancy was evident at the start and, in quiet dealings, small plus and minus signs were well distributed near the final hour.

Pulling in mild support were International Harvester, Texas Corporation, Loft, Union Carbide and Bethlehem Steel.

Slightly lower tendencies were exhibited by United States Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Anaconda, American Smelting, Westinghouse, Western Union and Montgomery Ward. Numerous issues held at Friday's closing levels.

Labor developments still were a handicap for buying sentiment, brokers said, and the likelihood of a Balkan war upset over the week end inspired some shortening of commitments here and there. The business picture, at the same time, served to keep offerings generally light.

U. S. Steel dropped a major fraction. Others on the offside included Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Standard Oil of N. J., Western Union and U. S. Rubber.

Market statisticians gave some thought to the possibility of industrial production in many lines, now at or around a peak, may relax in the near future because of the necessity of repairing or replacing overworked machinery.

Notice was taken of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association summary showing that lumber output for the week ended March 29, while 15 per cent above the corresponding 1940 period, was 4 per cent under the preceding week. Shipments were 5 per cent less but 11 per cent ahead of a year ago. New orders held an increase of 1 per cent over the week before and were 22 per cent larger than in the same week last year.

Holders of aviation company shares studied figures of the office of production management disclosing March plane building aggregated 1,216 units compared with 972 in February.

### Bonds Decline

Rail bonds slipped into an uneven decline today, yielding fractions to more than a point of the broad gains scored earlier in the week.

The usual week-end urge to lighten trading accounts brought in larger offerings, brokers said.

U. S. Treasury issues likewise were a bit wobbly, but losses were small and balanced by scattered gains.

Baltimore & Ohio convertible 6s lost more than a point in a heavy turnover.

Down a little were St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone 5s, Texas Corporation 3s and Western Maryland 4s.

Minor gains were recorded for commercial Mackay income bonds, Firestone Tire 3½s and Pere Marquette 5s.

Italy 7s and Norway 4s of 1963 were off fractions in the foreign division.

## Nebraska Utility $22,000,000 Issue

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Blair & Co., Inc., and John Nuveen & Co. are head of a group purchasing $22,000,000 Consumers Public Power District, Eastern Nebraska Division, 2½ per cent, 2¾ per cent, 3¼ per cent and 3½ per cent revenue bonds. The proceeds of the sale of the bonds are to be used to purchase the electric properties of Iowa-Nebraska Light & Power Company in the state of Nebraska. Within the past two years the district has purchased six other privately owned power properties and has issued revenue bonds aggregating $14,850,000. The properties now being purchased from Iowa-Nebraska are second only in size to those of Nebraska Power Company at Omaha and serve twenty-five counties in the Eastern and more populous portion of the State.

The issue consists of $15,000,000 of serial bonds, maturing from 1942 to 1970, which are being offered at prices yielding from 1.00 to 3.50 per cent, and $7,000,000 of term bonds, maturing in 1971, with a call price starting at 104, which are being offered at a price of 100½.

## English Banks Shows Decline in Bullion

LONDON (AP)—The statement of the Bank of England for the week ended April 2 recorded a reduction in bullion of £146,000, fifth consecutive week that account has been lowered for an aggregate amount of £423,000.

Notes in circulation rose £3,146,000 and private deposits fell £14,188,000 while public deposits expanded £260,000.

Holdings of government securities were cut £1,965,000 and other securities dropped £8,662,000.

The decline in bullion accompanied by the rising circulation figure and higher public deposits account resulted in a drop of 1 per cent in the ratio of reserves to liabilities.

The detailed statement in thousands of pounds:

Circulation 614,630, increase 3,146; bullion 1,198, decrease 146; reserves 16,568, decrease 3,292; public deposits 22,236, increase 260; private deposits 156,697, decrease 14,188; government securities 124,543, decrease 1,965; other securities 55,948, decrease 8,662. Ratio of reserves to liabilities 9.2 per cent compared with 10.2 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | 46 | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | Apr 4 |
| 51¾ | 45 | Acme Steel (4) | 1 | 47 | 47 | 47 | Apr 3 |
| 7¾ | 5½ | Adams Ex (.40e) | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 22⅝ | 19½ | Adam-Millis (1) | 1 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | Apr 4 |
| 15⅞ | 13⅛ | Addressog (1) | 2 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ | Apr 4 |
| 42½ | 36¾ | Air Reduct (1a) | 1 | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | — ⅛ |
| ⅝ | ½ | Air-Way E Ap | 4 | ½ | ½ | ½ | Apr 3 |
| 5 | 4⅜ | Alaska Jun (½) | 1 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| ⅜ | ⅜ | Alleghany Corp | 14 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 9¼ | 5⅞ | Alleg pf xw | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Apr 4 |
| 10⅝ | 7 | Alleg pf $30 ww | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 21½ | 16 | Alleghany pr pf | 6 | 21¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | Apr 4 |
| 25⅜ | 19¾ | Alleg Lud (½g) | 1 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 11¾ | 9 | Allen Ind (1½e) | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Apr 4 |
| 165 | 144½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 3 | 157½ | 157 | 157 | — ½ |
| 11¾ | 10¼ | Allied Kid (1) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 14 | 11¾ | Allied Mills (1e) | 6 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | Apr 4 |
| 7⅝ | 5⅜ | Allied Stores | 2 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 80 | 73 | Allied Str pf (5) | 1 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | M'r 28 |
| 37 | 27¼ | Allis-Ch (1½e) | 46 | 28¼ | 27½ | 27¾ | — ¾ |
| 17¾ | 14½ | Alpha Cem (¼g) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| 1¼ | 1 | Amal Leather | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 15¼ | 11⅜ | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | M'r 21 |
| 52 | 44 | Amerada Cp (2) | 1 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | — ½ |
| 17¾ | 14⅜ | Am Ag Ch (.30g) | 7 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15¼ | Apr 4 |
| 58½ | 40 | Am Airlines (1e) | 3 | 49¼ | 49 | 49 | Apr 4 |
| 8¼ | 6½ | Am Bank Note | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 8¼ | 5½ | Am Bosch | 1 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | Apr 4 |
| 38 | 31¾ | Am Br S (1.60) | 1 | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 1¾ | 1 | Am Cable & R | 7 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 95¼ | 82 | Am Can (4) | 2 | 89¾ | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | |
| 185 | 177 | Am Can pf (7) | 2 | 178 | 178 | 178 | M'r 29 |
| 31⅜ | 23⅞ | Am Car & Fdy | 4 | 27⅞ | 27½ | 27⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 69 | 56 | Am C&F pf (7) | 2 | 66½ | 66¼ | 66¼ | —1 |
| 23½ | 18⅜ | Am Ch&C (.40g) | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | Apr 4 |
| 115 | 107½ | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | M'r 24 |
| 121 | 108¼ | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 112 | 112 | 112 | Apr 1 |
| 8¾ | 7½ | Am Coltyp(.30g) | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | Apr 4 |
| 6⅛ | 4⅝ | Am Comm Al | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 14½ | 9½ | Am Crys S (½g) | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Apr 3 |
| 1⅞ | 1½ | Am Encaus Til | 4 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | Apr 4 |
| 5 | 3¾ | Am European | 2 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | Apr 4 |
| 1⅛ | ¾ | Am & For Pow | 6 | ⅞ | 1 | ⅞ | Apr 4 |
| 17¾ | 13 | AmFP $6pf(.30k) | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | Apr 4 |
| 21 | 14¾ | AmFP $7pf(.35k) | 1 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | Apr 4 |
| 3⅞ | 2½ | Am & F P 2 pf | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Apr 4 |
| 38½ | 29 | Am-Haw SS (2) | 4 | 37⅝ | 37¼ | 37¼ | — ¾ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅞ | Am Hide & Lea | 2 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 30 | 29 | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Feb 4 |
| 51 | 46¼ | Am Home (2.40) | 2 | 49¾ | 49½ | 49½ | — ¼ |
| 17⅛ | 11⅞ | Am Ice | 3 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 22½ | 20 | Am Ice pf (½e) | 4 | 22 | 21⅞ | 22 | + ¾ |
| 4½ | 3⅝ | Am Internat'l | 11 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Apr 4 |
| 13¼ | 12¼ | Am Inv Ill (1) | 7 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | M'r 27 |
| 50 | 49 | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 1 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | Apr 4 |
| 17⅛ | 12 | Am Locomotive | 5 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ½ |
| 94⅜ | 81 | Am Loco pf (2k) | 7 | 86⅛ | 85½ | 86 | Apr 4 |
| 13¾ | 12 | Am M & F (.34g) | 4 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12¾ | Apr 4 |
| 5¼ | 2¼ | Am M & Metal | 11 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | |
| 19½ | 17 | Am Metal (¼g) | 6 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | — ⅜ |
| 3¼ | 1⅜ | Am Power & Lt | 9 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 46¾ | 39 | Am P&L $6pf 3k | 5 | 42 | 41 | 41 | |
| 39 | 32¼ | APL $5 pf (2½k) | 3 | 35¾ | 35½ | 35¾ | Apr 4 |
| 7¼ | 6 | AmRad&S (.15g) | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 15⅞ | 11⅞ | Am Roll M(.35g) | 18 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 7 | 5⅝ | Am Saf R (¼g) | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Apr 4 |
| 8⅜ | 7¾ | Am Seat (½e) | 2 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | Apr 4 |
| 45¼ | 37⅞ | Am Sm&R (½g) | 3 | 40⅛ | 40 | 40⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 154 | 138¾ | Am Sm&R pf (7) | 1 | 143¾ | 143¾ | 143¾ | M'r 31 |
| 54 | 45 | Am Snuff (3a) | 1 | 46 | 46 | 46 | Apr 4 |
| 28½ | 21 | Am Stl F (¼g) | 2 | 22¾ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ¼ |
| 11¼ | 9⅞ | Am Stores (¼g) | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Apr 3 |
| 13½ | 11⅜ | Am Stove (.30g) | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | M'r 18 |
| 19 | 13 | Am Sug R (½g) | 2 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ¾ |
| 93 | 81 | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 91 | 91 | 91 | — ¾ |
| 14½ | 13¼ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 2 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | M'r 25 |
| 168¾ | 156¾ | Am T & T (9) | 2 | 160⅜ | 160⅛ | 160¼ | — ⅛ |
| 73½ | 67½ | Am Tobacco (5) | 2 | 69 | 69 | 69 | |
| 74¼ | 67¾ | Am Tob B (5) | 2 | 69⅜ | 69¼ | 69¼ | — ½ |
| 159 | 147½ | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 150 | 150 | 150 | —1 |
| 7 | 5 | Am Type Fdrs | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 5 | Am Water Wks | 2 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | — ¼ |
| 99⅛ | 89¾ | Am W W 1 pf (6) | 1 | 90⅜ | 90⅜ | 90⅜ | Apr 4 |
| 8⅜ | 6¼ | Am Woolen | 1 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | |
| 60⅛ | 51 | Am Wool pf (7e) | 7 | 58¾ | 57⅝ | 58½ | +1 |
| 8 | 5½ | Am Zinc L & S | 2 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 54 | 50½ | Am Z pr pf 1¾k | 1 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | M'r 31 |
| 27¾ | 22⅛ | Anaconda (½g) | 23 | 25 | 24⅜ | 25 | |
| 14¼ | 12½ | Anchor H (½g) | 2 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | Apr 4 |
| 12½ | 9 | Andes Cop (¼g) | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | Apr 3 |
| 2⅛ | 1½ | A P W Paper | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | M'r 31 |
| 30 | 26 | Arch-DM (.35g) | 5 | 29¼ | 28½ | 29¼ | Apr 3 |
| 111⅝ | 109½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | Apr 4 |
| 51½ | 41½ | Armour (1) | 17 | 47⅝ | 43¾ | 47⅜ | |
| 58 | 47½ | Armour Ill p pf | 1 | 56⅜ | 55⅜ | 56⅜ | |
| 60 | 60 | Armour Ill pf | 1 | 60 | 60 | 60 | Feb 13 |
| 34⅜ | 28 | Arm Cork (¼g) | 1 | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 87⅜ | 71¼ | Arnold C (⅜g) | 1 | 73¼ | 73¼ | 73¼ | — ⅛ |
| 62¾ | 43⅜ | Artloom (¼g) | 3 | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | M'r 27 |
| 75⅜ | 58⅜ | Ass'd Dry Goods | 1 | 73⅜ | 73⅜ | 73⅜ | |
| 87 | 79½ | Assd D G 1 pf(6) | 1 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | Apr 3 |
| 99 | 87 | Assd DG2pf 6¾k | 1 | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | Apr 4 |
| 35½ | 32¼ | Associates (2a) | 1 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | M'r 17 |
| 28 | 18 | Atch T&SF (1e) | 32 | 27½ | 27⅛ | 27¼ | — ½ |
| 70 | 60¼ | Atch T&SFpf(5) | 2 | 70 | 69 | 69 | —1 |
| 20¼ | 13½ | Atl Coast Line | 12 | 19½ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 21⅝ | 13½ | Atl G&W Indes | 21 | 22¾ | 21½ | 22½ | +1 |
| 26¼ | 16½ | Atl G&W In pf | 10 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 28½ | +2¼ |
| 24¼ | 20¾ | Atl Refining (1) | 4 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | |
| 110¼ | 108 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | M'r 29 |
| 7⅛ | 6⅝ | Atlas Corp (¼g) | 12 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| 49½ | 47½ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 1 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | Apr 3 |
| 72¼ | 63 | Atlas Pow (¾g) | 1 | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ | Apr 4 |
| 7 | 6 | Atlas Tack(.15g) | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 27⅝ | 17⅜ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | Apr 3 |
| 5¼ | 3⅜ | Aviation Corp | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| | | **B** | | | | | |
| 19 | 14¾ | Bald Loco ct | 4 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | — ¼ |
| 4⅜ | 3⅛ | Balt & Ohio | 11 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ¼ |
| 7½ | 4⅜ | Balt & Ohio pf | 8 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ¼ |
| 6⅛ | 5⅛ | Bangor & Ar | 2 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 10½ | 8 | Barber As (½e) | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| 7½ | 6½ | Barker Br (¾e) | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Apr 3 |
| 9⅝ | 7⅝ | Barnsdall (.15g) | 10 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | — ¼ |
| 247⅜ | 183¾ | Bath Ir Wks ¼g | 3 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 31⅜ | 27½ | Bayuk (1½) | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | Apr 4 |
| 24¾ | 22 | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | Apr 4 |
| 103 | 103 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | M'r 10 |
| 104 | 104 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Feb 5 |
| 126 | 116 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 3 | 117 | 116 | 116 | Apr 4 |
| 8⅜ | 7⅜ | Beld-Hem (.80) | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | Apr 4 |
| 36¾ | 33 | Bendix Av (1g) | 4 | 36¾ | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | — ½ |
| 20⅞ | 19¼ | Benef I L (.45g) | 2 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | — ⅛ |
| 56⅞ | 55¾ | Ben IndLpf(2½) | 1 | 56 | 56 | 56 | M'r 29 |
| 32 | 27½ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 1 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | |
| 89½ | 74⅜ | Beth Steel(1½g) | 6 | 78⅝ | 78 | 78½ | |
| 131½ | 121½ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 1 | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ | Apr 4 |
| 28 | 24¼ | Bigelow-Sanf 1g | 2 | 27 | 27 | 27 | Apr 4 |
| 21¼ | 17 | Black & D (1.60) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Apr 4 |
| 10¼ | 7½ | Blaw-Knox .15g | 2 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ¼ |
| 18⅜ | 16 | Bliss & L (¼g) | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | Apr 3 |
| 18⅜ | 13⅞ | Boeing Airplane | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| 35 | 27 | Bohn A&B (½g) | 1 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | Apr 4 |
| 22⅜ | 19 | Bond Strs (1.60) | 3 | 19½ | 19⅜ | 19½ | Apr 4 |
| 20⅛ | 18⅝ | Borden Co (.30g) | 3 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 16⅝ | Borg-Warn .40g | 2 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| 1⅞ | ⅞ | Boston & Maine | 16 | 1⅞ | 1½ | 1½ | Apr 4 |
| 39⅜ | 30¾ | Bower Roll B(3) | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | Apr 4 |
| 4½ | 3¾ | Brew Corp(.10g) | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | + ⅛ |
| 12⅜ | 9¾ | Bridgeport (¼g) | 4 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10¾ | Apr 4 |
| 25⅜ | 19¼ | Briggs Mf (½g) | 10 | 21¼ | 20⅞ | 21 | Apr 4 |
| 41 | 36½ | Briggs & S (¾g) | 1 | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | Apr 3 |
| 44½ | 38¼ | Bristol-M (2.40) | 3 | 38½ | 38¼ | 38¼ | Apr 2 |
| 2½ | 2⅛ | Bkly & Q Trans | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | M'r 28 |
| 6⅝ | 5¾ | Bkly-Man Tr | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Apr 4 |
| 14⅛ | 11¼ | Bklyn Un Gas | 2 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 30½ | 30 | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Feb 27 |
| 23½ | 20 | Bruns-Bal (½g) | 3 | 22½ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ⅜ |
| 12⅝ | 9⅜ | Bucyrus-E(.15g) | 10 | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10¼ | Apr 4 |
| 5¼ | 3½ | Budd Mfg | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 7¾ | 5⅝ | Budd Wh (.20g) | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| 34¼ | 26¼ | Bullard Co (½g) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| 33¾ | 27½ | Bulova Wat (2a) | 6 | 32¼ | 31⅞ | 32¼ | Apr 4 |
| 18½ | 16¼ | Burling Mills (1) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 53¼ | 50 | Burling pf (2¾) | 1 | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ | M'r 25 |
| 8¾ | 7¾ | Burr Add (.15g) | 2 | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 3¾ | 2½ | Bush Terminal | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Apr 4 |
| 5¼ | 4½ | Butler Br (.15g) | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 21⅝ | 20 | But Bro pf (1½) | 4 | 20¼ | 20⅛ | 20¼ | Apr 4 |
| 4⅜ | 3⅛ | ButteCop&Zinc | 4 | 3¾ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | Apr 4 |
| 11¾ | 7⅞ | Byers (AM) Co | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| 12 | 10 | Byron Jack (1) | 8 | 10⅞ | 10⅜ | 10⅞ | + ⅝ |
| | | **C** | | | | | |
| 21¾ | 16¾ | Calif Pack (1) | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | + ⅛ |
| 53 | 51 | Calif P pf (2½) | 1 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | M'r 26 |
| 1½ | 1 | Callahan Z-Lead | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 7¼ | 5½ | Cal & Hec (¾g) | 1 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 11⅜ | Camp Wy (.60g) | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | + ¼ |
| 13⅜ | 11⅝ | Canada Dry(.60) | 5 | 12⅜ | 12½ | 12⅝ | + ¼ |
| 4¼ | 3⅛ | Canadian Pacific | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | — ⅛ |
| 39⅞ | 35⅞ | Cannon M (½g) | 1 | 39 | 39 | 39 | Apr 4 |
| 3¼ | 2⅜ | Capital Adm A | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | Apr 4 |
| 30½ | 26 | Carpent Stl(⅜g) | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | Apr 4 |
| 3½ | 2⅞ | Car & Gen (.10) | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Apr 4 |
| 59¼ | 43 | Case (JI) Co(3e) | 1 | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ | Apr 4 |
| 50¼ | 41⅞ | Caterpil Tr (2) | 1 | 43 | 42¾ | 42¾ | — ½ |
| 28⅜ | 22 | Celanese (⅛g) | 3 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 10 | 7 | Celotex Cp (⅛g) | 5 | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ¼ |
| 22¾ | 18¼ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 2⅜ | 1⅞ | Cent Foundry | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Apr 4 |
| 3 | 2⅛ | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Apr 4 |
| 6⅞ | 4¼ | Cent Violetta S | 5 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | Apr 4 |
| 3½ | 2½ | Century Rib M | 1 | 2⅝ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Feb 26 |
| 34⅛ | 27 | Cerro de Pas(2g) | 1 | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ | — ¼ |
| 5⅜ | 3¾ | Cert-teed Prod | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Apr 4 |
| 21¼ | 18 | Chain Belt (¼g) | 3 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | M'r 28 |
| 20⅜ | 17½ | ChampP&F(¼g) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 18 | 12⅛ | Checker Cab | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | Apr 3 |
| 44⅛ | 38½ | Ches & Ohio (3) | 8 | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | 40¾ | |
| 102½ | 98½ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Apr 3 |
| 3 | 2⅝ | Ches Corp | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | Apr 4 |
| 1½ | ⅝ | Chi & E Ill | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ¼ |
| 4¼ | 1⅜ | Chi & E Ill A | 14 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3¾ | — ⅜ |
| 2½ | ½ | Chi Great West | 9 | 2⅜ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 3⅞ | Chi Great W pf | 21 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅜ |
| | | **D** | | | | | |
| 3½ | 3⅛ | DavegaStr (.30g) | 2 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | M'r 11 |
| 17¾ | 15¾ | Devaga S pf(1¼) | 1 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | M'r 25 |
| 7¾ | 6½ | Davison Chem | 6 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | Apr 4 |
| 22½ | 18⅝ | Deere&Co (1½e) | 2 | 21⅞ | 21¾ | 21⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 29¾ | 27⅜ | Deere pf (1.40) | 1 | 28¾ | 28½ | 28½ | Apr 3 |
| 18⅜ | 15¾ | Deisel-W-G(1½) | 1 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 13¼ | 9 | Del & Hudson | 2 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ⅛ |
| 3¾ | 2½ | Del Lack & West | 2 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | Den&Rio GW pf | 5 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 117 | 106½ | Detroit Ed (3g) | 3 | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ | |
| 29⅞ | 23⅞ | Diamond M(⅜g) | 2 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| 41 | 36½ | Diam M pf(1½) | 1 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | Apr 4 |
| 10⅛ | 7⅛ | Diam T Mot ⅜g | 3 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | Apr 4 |
| 18¼ | 14¼ | Dist C-S (h2.22) | 5 | 15 | 15 | 15 | — ¼ |
| 86 | 76 | Dist C pf ww (5) | 1 | 76 | 76 | 76 | Apr 4 |
| 9 | 8¼ | Dix-Vortex(½e) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Apr 4 |
| 23⅛ | 19½ | Doehler D (¼g) | 4 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 17 | 14⅜ | Dome Mines(h2) | 6 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | Apr 4 |
| 79¼ | 63½ | Douglas Air (5e) | 1 | 73⅜ | 73⅜ | 73⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 141¾ | 122 | Dow Chem (3) | 1 | 129 | 129 | 129 | Apr 4 |
| 22 | 17½ | Dresser Mfg (2e) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | + ⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 4⅛ | Dunhill Int | 5 | 5½ | 5 | 5¼ | Apr 4 |
| 9⅝ | 6⅞ | Duplan Silk | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | M'r 20 |
| 164¾ | 140 | du Pont (1¾g) | 3 | 149 | 148½ | 149 | — ⅛ |
| 126⅞ | 120⅞ | du Pont pf (4½) | 1 | 124¼ | 124¼ | 124¼ | Apr 4 |
| | | **E** | | | | | |
| 34 | 25 | East Air Lines | 1 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | |
| 5¼ | 3⅝ | East Roll Mill | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| 142 | 125½ | East Kodak (6) | 3 | 137¼ | 136 | 136 | Apr 4 |
| 36⅞ | 29½ | Eaton Mfg (¾g) | 2 | 33 | 32¾ | 33 | Apr 3 |
| 16 | 14½ | Edis Bros (1.20) | 7 | 16 | 16 | 16 | M'r 28 |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | El & Mus Ind | 1 | | ½ | ½ | M'r 26 |
| 33⅞ | 27 | Elec Auto-L ¾g | 3 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | Apr 4 |
| 17⅜ | 12½ | Elec Boat (.80e) | 3 | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅜ | 1⅞ | El Power & Lt | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 33 | 23½ | El P&L $6pf .30k | 6 | 32⅞ | 32½ | 32⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 37¼ | 27½ | El P&L $7pf .35k | 4 | 36⅛ | 35½ | 36⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 31 | El Stor Bat (2) | 2 | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | Apr 4 |
| 31 | 26¼ | El Paso Nat G(2) | 2 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | — ¼ |
| 44¼ | 39½ | Endi-John (3) | 2 | 41½ | 41⅛ | 41⅛ | Apr 3 |
| 7 | 4½ | Eng Pub Service | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 80¼ | 65 | Eng P S $5 (5) | 1 | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ | |
| 83¼ | 70 | EngPS5½pf(5½) | 1 | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ | |
| ½ | | Equit Off Bldg | 1 | | | | Apr 4 |
| 1¼ | ½ | Erie RR | 4 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅜ | ⅞ | Erie 1 pf | 5 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ | Apr 4 |
| 1⅛ | ½ | Erie 2 pf | 8 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | Apr 3 |
| 3⅜ | 3 | Eureka V Clean | 2 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 8¾ | 5⅝ | Evans Products | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 30¾ | 25½ | Ex-Cell-O (.65g) | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | Apr 4 |
| ⅝ | ½ | Exchange Buffet | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | M'r 18 |
| | | **F** | | | | | |
| 45½ | 36 | Fair Morse (½g) | 2 | 39 | 39 | 39 | |
| 24⅞ | 19¼ | Fajardo S (½g) | 2 | 22¾ | 22 | 22¾ | |
| 13⅜ | 11⅞ | Fed Lt & Tr (1) | 1 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 25¾ | 21½ | Fed M & S (1g) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 14⅜ | 11½ | Fed Mogul (¼g) | 1 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 4¼ | 2¾ | Fed Mot Truck | 8 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Apr 3 |
| ¾ | | Fed Wat Serv A | 8 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Apr 4 |
| 21½ | 18⅜ | Fed D Str (1.40a) | 1 | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | |
| 97½ | 93 | Fed Str pf (4¼) | 2 | 95 | 94½ | 95 | Apr 4 |
| 14⅜ | 11½ | Ferro Enam (1) | 2 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12¾ | Apr 4 |
| 38¼ | 34¼ | Fid P F I (1.60a) | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | + ⅛ |
| 18½ | 16 | Firestone (½g) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Apr 4 |
| 105 | 101⅞ | Fire T&R pf (6) | 1 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | — ½ |
| 42½ | 34⅞ | First N Str (2½) | 2 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| 15 | 12⅜ | Flintkote (¾g) | 6 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13¼ | Apr 4 |
| 33⅞ | 31 | Florence S (½g) | 1 | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ | Apr 4 |
| 25¼ | 22 | Florsheim A (2) | 1 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | Apr 4 |
| 7 | 4⅝ | Follansbee Steel | 1 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | M'r 29 |
| 29 | 24½ | Follansbee Stl pf | 2 | 25 | 25 | 25 | Apr 3 |
| 32 | 27 | Food M (.35g) | 7 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27¾ | Apr 1 |
| 20¼ | 13½ | Foster Wheeler | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | Apr 4 |
| 3¾ | 2⅛ | Francisco Sugar | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | Apr 3 |
| 39 | 33 | Freeport S (2) | 4 | 37½ | 37 | 37½ | Apr 4 |
| | | **G** | | | | | |
| 2 | 1½ | Gabriel Co A | 6 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 2½ | 1½ | Gair (Robert) | 3 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
|

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Stored Wheat May Now Be Sold at Profit

CHICAGO, April 5 (AP)—Profits probably aggregating several million dollars have accrued in the past month to wheat producers who stored more than 275,000,000 bushels of their 1940 crop for Government loans, market statistics indicated today.

This is the result of a price rise to levels above loan rates in most sections of the country. In cases where prices are high enough to cover these rates and accrued interest, storage and handling charges, the producer can pay off his wheat loan, reclaim the grain and sell on the open market without loss.

In some areas, particularly in the spring wheat zone, prices are still below a basis at which this is possible on most of the stored grain. In others, profits ranging up to several cents a bushel can be obtained.

The following table of loan rates at important markets, exclusive of charges which range up to around 10 cents a bushel depending on storage period, and approximate present prices shows the situation:

| | Original Loan rate | Friday Price |
|---|---|---|
| No. 2 hard winter, Kansas City | 77 | 88 -99 |
| No. 2 hard winter, Omaha | 76¼ | 88 -88¼ |
| No. 2 hard winter, Chicago | 81 | 94½ |
| No. 1 northern Minneapolis | 87 | 92¼-95¼ |
| No. 2 red Chicago | 81 | 95¼ |
| No. 2 red St. Louis | 81 | 95¾ |

Wheat prices have been on a basis for profitable redemption of loan grain in some localities for as long as a month. On March 1 Chicago May wheat was quoted around 83 cents with the spot market four or five cents over that basis on better grades. Since then the May future has risen about a dime and throughout the country more than 10,000,000 bushels of loan grain have been redeemed, according to incomplete figures.

Trade reports indicated not all of the redeemed grain has been sold, with some producers presumably holding at their own risk.

The rise of wheat prices to around the highest levels since last May and to figures only 15 cents lower than a year ago was attributed by grain men largely to progress of legislation in Congress which would increase the loan rate on the new crop and to implications involving American aid to democracies, expanding industrial activity and to the general war situation.

Wheat prices gained 2¼-3½ cents this week, corn ⅜-¾, oats ¼-⅝ and rye 2½-3⅞.

## Douglas Aircraft Wages Are Raised

SANTA MONICA, Calif. (AP)—Douglas Aircraft Co. said blanket wage increases for its 25,000 employees ranging from 2.5 to 5 cents per hour, would become effective Thursday.

President Donald W. Douglas said the increases "were made possible by acceleration of production for national defense and should, in a measure, balance the increased cost of living resulting from defense 'boom' activities in this territory."

The minimum for unskilled beginners is lifted from 50 to 52½ cents an hour, and scales upward through more skilled brackets. Executive and administrative employees are not affected. Five-cent raises will be given approximately 11,000 workers, Mr. Douglas said, on night shifts.

The announcement said the company expects to add another 25,000 workers to its rolls before the year is out. Douglas employees have no contract with any union.

## Corporate Earnings Reported in Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports issued during the past week showing profits per common share included:

| | 1941 | 1940 |
|---|---|---|
| Year Ended Jan. 31 | | |
| Sear Roebuck | $6.32 | $6.60 |
| | 1940 | 1939 |
| Year Ended Dec. 31 | | |
| American Airlines | 4.47 | 4.15 |
| Anaconda Copper | 4.04 | 2.33 |
| Boeing Airplane | .34 | |
| Bond Stores | 3.83 | 3.77 |
| Borg-Warner | 2.88 | 2.43 |
| Cannon Mills | 3.88 | 3.64 |
| Crown Cork | 3.90 | 2.80 |
| Curtis Publishing | 6.54* | 2.74† |
| Greyhound Corp. | 1.70 | 2.37 |
| Grumman Aircraft & Eng. | 2.79 | 1.85 |
| Hudson Bay Mining | 2.16 | 1.90 |
| Island Creek Coal | 3.65 | 2.42 |
| Niles-Bement-Pond | 9.14 | 4.17 |
| Pan American Petroleum | 1.19 | 1.10 |
| Philco Corp. | 1.64 | 1.38 |
| Republic Steel | 3.30 | 1.42 |
| Sperry Corp. | 3.90 | 2.71 |
| United Aircraft Pdts. | 2.11 | .77 |
| U. S. Steel | 8.84 | 1.83 |
| Worthington Pump | 6.20 | .54 |
| Yale & Towne | 2.90 | 2.10 |

*On 2nd preferred stock.
†On 7 per cent preferred stock.

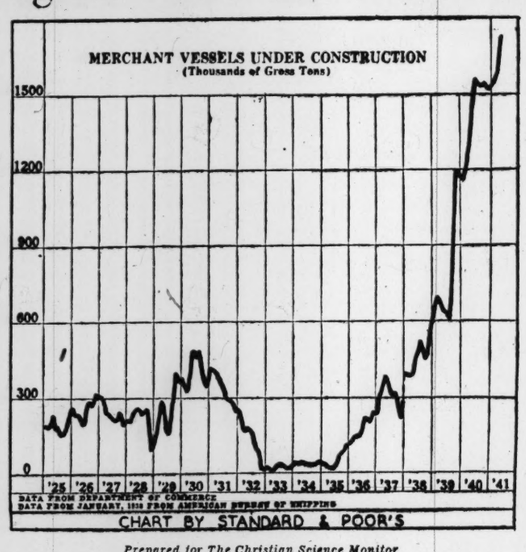
## Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, April 5

| Sterling: | Today | Prev. Day | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe†** | | | |
| Cables‡ | $4.03⅛ | $4.03⅛ | $8.2397 |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .2323 | .2323 | $ |
| Italy—lira | .0505 | .0505 | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .4000x | .4000x | .4033 |
| Sweden—krona | .2385 | .2385 | .4537 |
| Greece—drachma | .0068 | .0068 | .0220 |
| Spain—peseta | .0920 | .0920 | **.1468 |
| Finland—finm'k | .0205 | .0205 | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1977x | .1977x | .2961 |
| Port'gal—escudo | .0401 | .0401 | .0748 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0230x | .0230x | .0298 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentina—peso†† | .2320 | .2325 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis†‡ | .0505 | .0505 | .2025 |
| Chile—peso† | .0350 | .0350 | .3060 |
| Peru—sol† | .1600 | .1600 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso† | .4000 | .4000 | 1.7510 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Japan—yen | .2345 | .2345 | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3032 | .3030 | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5329 | .5329 | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—dol | .2465 | .2465 | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .0537 | .0537 | * |
| Sts Stlmnts—dol | .4753 | .4753 | .9613 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4975 | .5000 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .8700 | .8737 | 1.6931 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .2070x | .2070x | $ |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

## Shipbuilding Activity Is Now Highest Since Last World War




*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

Shipbuilding activity is now at the highest level since the period during and immediately after the last World War and, assuming no later changes in Government plans as a result of war developments, operations should reach progressively new highs over the next year.

## *A Window in Threadneedle Street*

By J. Emlyn Williams
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Despite all that has been written on Britain's export drive business circles are still demanding a clarification of the Government's export and of effects of the compensation offered under the so-called Lyttelton Plan.

Press propaganda gives the impression that this export drive is now at its maximum speed but the many changes and delays in official policy make many firms doubtful as to the rate at which it is moving and, at times even as to the direction in which the drive is being made.

Government policy appears to the average exporter to waver between the fullest encouragement to exports and an apparent indifference.

**Exports Councils Formed**

Exports councils were earlier formed by the majority of industries with Government approval and support, the Willingdon Mission sailed for South America to convince traders that Britain could deliver the goods, etc., but exporters are still asking what is required of them.

Britain is certainly anxious to continue to "deliver the goods" and to prevent the loss of good will in overseas markets, but the difficulties to be overcome seem at times almost insurmountable. "We still have the capacity and labor to keep up a substantial export trade," Captain Lyttelton, President of the Board of Trade recently declared, but, he added, we must "discriminate carefully so that trade first of all fulfills the needs of our country, maintains our connections for after the war and provides us with all the exchange and hard currency that it can."

**Shipping Space Needed**

One of the greatest problems is that of the available shipping space which, at the moment, is insufficient for servicing the needs of our own forces and of our Allies in the Near East, and also for importing the raw materials necessary for the production of armaments, and for obtaining the necessary foodstuffs and raw materials upon which the export policy is dependent.

Britain's attempts to recapture New World trade lost by the closing of the Old World markets are still in the experimental stage as far as the South American Republics are concerned because of these latter countries' failure to sell their surpluses to their normal overseas customers.

This problem of the disposal of commodity surpluses of primary producing countries is well illustrated in the case of the Argentine. For example, in 1938, that part of Europe now occupied by Germany and Italy took 40 per cent of the Argentine's exports and supplied 30 per cent of its imports, while Britain's corresponding figures were 32 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. As a result of the war the Argentine has lost the majority of these markets and has been prevented from obtaining a very large proportion of that foreign exchange it formerly used to meet its passive balance with the United States.

Many South American states today not only cannot absorb British manufactures but also see the only way of meeting their overseas debt charges through the United States and the British Empire combining to take a very much larger percentage of South America's surpluses in wheat, maize, meat, hides, coffee, cotton, etc. Such closer cooperation it is generally agreed here should come all the easier after the passing of the Lease and Lend Bill.

**Manpower Scarcity**

In addition to the problem of shipping space and of lost markets another important question is that of the scarcity of manpower left available for the export industries after the claims of the fighting services, war production and essential domestic supply industries have been met.

The Government's general export policy has to be based upon the fact that during the war exports are primarily required to provide foreign exchange (especially of the dollar and allied currencies), for the purchase of raw materials and foodstuffs essential for war production. Even the continuation of British good will in overseas markets is of secondary importance, and especially as there is a strong belief that the postwar demand for goods will be great enough to keep the export trade busy for some time afterwards.

The Government has therefore to decide the best way in which to obtain the foreign exchange necessary to cover essential overseas purchases, and the export trades which can best export overseas the type of goods required by the countries with hard currencies.

**Ideal Industries**

The ideal industries upon which to concentrate for export would be those which (1) did not require raw materials, labor or machinery urgently needed for war production; (2) worked on raw materials obtainable at home or easily shipped here; and (3) supplied finished products with high currency value relative to their weight and volume and in which output per person is very high.

The branches of industry which come nearest to fulfilling these requirements are the chemical, pottery, rayon, cotton and wool textiles, clothing, etc. If no other way is possible, the shipping necessary for these may be obtained by diverting some from other goods, e. g., such things as tobacco to wood pulp for rayon and by reducing home consumption of some of these things so as to have a larger quantity for export, as is already being done in textiles.

**Export Problems**

Despite the fact that the greatest need in foreign exchange is that of the dollar, exporters to the United States are also experiencing great difficulty in doing business. Thus, e. g., under a recent export control order certain goods can only be shipped under license and on March 15 last, many firms though optimistic as to the final result, were still uncertain as to whether such licenses would be granted them. They also fear that the quota allotted to them will probably be based upon their average shipments in 1938 or 1939, which means no increased sales for old-established exporters and probably no business at all for firms not supplying the United States market before the outbreak of this war.

Great Britain's percentage of both exports to and imports from the European Continent was about 30 per cent in pre-war days. German aggression has meant a very sharp fall in this trade, and combined with its overseas trade losses, this country now has a greater excess of imports over exports than for very many years.

The following—the last available figures—are significant in this connection:

| | Total Imports | Total Exports (Inc. re-exports) | Excess of Imports over Exports |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (Millions of £s) | | |
| 1939 | 885.5 | 485.6 | 399.9 |
| 1940 | 1.100.0 | 439.3 | 439.3 |
| Per cent change 1939-1940 | +24.3 | -9.5 | +65.2 |

## Retail Sales 13 to 18 P. C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—A continued upswing in retailing was reported by Dun & Bradstreet in its weekly trade review.

"The approach of Easter," said the mercantile agency, "added impetus to the movement, but retailers were especially cheered by the evidence that buying extended well beyond holiday and seasonal lines.

"Buoyancy in retail trade was matched by the continued heavy flow of orders into wholesalers' and manufatcurers' hands. Industry improved on its all-time record pace.

"Trade surged above last year's level with one of the sharpest gains recorded in recent years. Spectacular increases in department and apparel stores, which were suffering from a post-Easter slump at this time a year ago, helped to carry the general sales level 13 to 18 per cent above that for the 1940 week.

"Some centers, usually in industrial areas handling heavy defense orders, reported sales increases ranging up to 50 per cent.

"Year-to-year percentage comparisons for major regions of the country were estimated as follows: New England, 8 to 15; East, 14 to 20, South and Middle West, 18 to 23; Southwest, 15 to 18; Northwest, 9 to 12; Pacific Coast, 10 to 16."

"Fewer visiting buyers arrived in wholesale markets this week, but heavy mails kept ordering activity at a seasonal peak. In some lines an unexpected rush of business developed for fill-ins on spring merchandise. Summer goods moved in greater volume and staples continued in brisk demand for delivery through the end of the year. Reflecting retailers' liberalized buying policies, wholesalers noted an increase in specifications against existing contracts and in new inquiries and orders for fall.

"Deliveries remained the major problem, with prices a close second as advancing raw material and other costs began to take in more lines of merchandise. Sellers were apparently becoming more reluctant to accept forward orders in the face of the increased uncertainty of prices and supplies."

## U. S. to Build Up Chromium Supply

WASHINGTON (AP) — Because foreign sources of supply have been blocked by war in Europe, President Roosevelt has requested Congress for funds to expedite the development of a domestic supply of chromium, used as an alloy of steel.

Through Budget Director Harold D. Smith, he informed a House appropriations subcommittee that the stock on hand was being "depleted rapidly" under the national defense program and that it was necessary to develop a domestic supply of the metal "as soon as possible."

The President requested that Congress boost from $278,060 to $378,060 the amount he had recommended in January be appropriated for mineral mining investigations by the Mines Bureau. The additional amount, he said, would enable the bureau to accelerate studies in obtaining chromium for industrial use "from off-grade or complex ores."

## Business Personals

Joseph Ward Sener, who has been associated for more than 20 years with Mackubin, Legg & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, has been admitted to partnership in the firm and has become an allied member of the Exchange. Mr. Sener is widely known for his work as one of the organizers and a former officer of the National Security Traders Association, the Bond Club of Baltimore and the Baltimore Security Traders Association.

## Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks says: It is not unusual for the market to hesitate or even react a little as it proceeds to strengthen its technical structure following a move into new high ground. In any event, the market is entitled to a resting period in line with the normal sequence of speculative movements which calls for a consolidation of the consecutive gains recorded by the industrials and rails during the past four trading sessions. Meanwhile, we should be inclined to proceed on the theory that the line of least resistance is pointing upward, with prospects favoring higher prices between now and mid-April.

## *Takes New Post*

**Irving H. Taylor**

Elected Vice-President in charge of sales of the Michigan Alkali Company, manufacturers of heavy chemicals, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Taylor is President of the Merchants Chemical Company of New York. He is a former chairman of the board of the United States Alkali Export Association, Inc., a former President of International Carbonic, Inc.

## Economic Shift Due to Defense Now Predicted

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board predicted that the regional economic pattern of the Nation might be changed by present concentrations of defense contract awards.

The research organization reported:

The most pronounced prospective shift is a sharp increase in the Pacific Coast states. Within a period of nine months, California, Oregon and Washington have received almost one-sixth (about $2,000,000,000) of all national defense contracts awarded.

As in the last war, the South Atlantic area also appears to be entering a period of expansion which should continue to improve its position in the regional ranking of income received. This region has been awarded 13.6 per cent ($1,600,000,000) of all defense contracts to date.

High degrees of concentration of defense awards relative to net manufacturing output also exist in New England and in the Middle Atlantic States.

To the extent that the regional distribution of defense contracts changes the regional income pattern, the central areas seem likely to lag, although there are two factors that will probably serve as offsetting influences: First, a high percentage of defense plant contracts is being awarded to interior areas for strategic reasons and when these plants get into production the regional income will increase; second, the demand for non-manufactured products, including agricultural commodities, will probably increase.

## Dividend Declarations

**Irregular**

| Company | Rate | Period | Payable | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am Air Filter | 50c | .. | Apr. 5 | Apr. 1 |
| Alabama Fuel & Iron Co | 20c | .. | Apr. 1 | Mar. 20 |
| Anaconda W & Cable | 50c | .. | Apr. 21 | Apr. 11 |
| Arthur Realty Corp | $4 | .. | Mar. 31 | Mar. 24 |
| Fund Inv. Inc | 18c | .. | Apr. 15 | Mar. 31 |
| Giddings & Lewis M T | 25c | .. | Apr. 15 | Apr. 7 |
| Niag. Falls Smelt & Ref Corp | 50c | .. | Mar. 31 | Mar. 15 |
| Norma-Hoffman Bearings Corp | 15c | .. | Mar. 31 | Mar. 25 |
| Port Huron Sulph & P Co 4½ non-cum pf | $1 | .. | Apr. 1 | Mar. 25 |
| Rog-M Cor L Cl A | $3 | .. | Apr. '41 | ..... |
| Do Cl B | $3 | .. | Apr. '41 | ..... |
| Taylor (Wm) Corp | $1 | .. | Apr. 21 | Apr. 10 |
| Truax-Traer Coal | 25c | .. | Apr. 25 | Apr. 5 |
| **Extra** | | | | |
| Air Reduction | 25c | .. | Apr. 15 | Apr. 5 |
| Fafnir Bearing | 50c | .. | Mar. 31 | Mar. 21 |
| Guar Co N Am | $4 | Q | Apr. 15 | Mar. 31 |
| Hart & Cooley | 50c | .. | Apr. 1 | Mar. 21 |
| Hollinger Cons G M Ltd | 5c | .. | Apr. 22 | Apr. 8 |
| Lincoln Tel & T Co (Del) B | 25c | .. | Apr. 10 | Mar. 31 |
| Toburn Gold M Ltd | $2.95 | Q | May 22 | Apr. 22 |
| **Accumulated** | | | | |
| A. Hair & F 2d pf | $1.50 | .. | Apr. 15 | Apr. 10 |
| Byers Co (AM) pf | $2.10 | .. | May 1 | Apr. 15 |
| Calif Ore Pow 7% pf | $1.75 | .. | Apr. 15 | Mar .31 |
| Calif Ore Pow 6% pf | $1.50 | .. | Apr. 15 | Mar. 31 |
| Calif Ore Pow 6% pf (1927 series) | $1.50 | .. | Apr. 15 | Mar. 31 |
| Filing Eq Bureau pf | $1 | .. | Apri. 1 | Mar. 21 |
| Iowa Elec Co 7% pf A | 43¾¢ | .. | Mar. 31 | Mar. 20 |
| Do 6½% pf B | 40¾¢ | .. | Mar. 31 | Mar. 20 |
| Iowa Elec L&P Co 7% pf A | 87½¢ | .. | Apr. 21 | Mar. 31 |
| Do 6½% pf B | 81¼¢ | .. | Apr. 21 | Mar 31 |
| Do 6% pf C | 75¢ | .. | Apr. 21 | Mar. 31 |
| Jeannette Class 7% pf | $1.75 | .. | Apr. 1 | Mar. 26 |
| Reed Co (CA) A | 50c | .. | May 1 | Apr. 19 |
| So'eastern Inv Tr, Inc (Lexington, Ky) | $5 | | | |
| 1st pf | 40c | .. | Apr. 1 | Mar. 29 |
| Strathmore Paper Co 6% pf | $2.50 | .. | Apr. 1 | Mar. 31 |
| Towne Sec 7% pf | $1.75 | .. | Apr. 1 | Mar. 31 |
| **Resumed** | | | | |
| White Motor Co | 25c | .. | Apr. 17 | Apr. 10 |
| **Reduced** | | | | |
| Mid-West Ref | 5c | .. | Apr. 5 | Mar. 25 |
| **Regular** | | | | |
| Abraham & Str | 50c | .. | Apr. 25 | Apr. 15 |
| Addressograph - Mult | 25c | .. | May 10 | Apr. 24 |
| Air Reduction | 25c | Q | Apr. 15 | Apr. 5 |
| Alaska Pac Con Min | 5c | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 17 |
| Am Air Filt pf | $1.75 | Q | Apr. 5 | Apr. 1 |
| Am Cit P&Lt A | 75c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 11 |
| Amer Fork & Hoe Co 6% pf | $1.50 | Q | Apr. 15 | Apr. 5 |
| Anglo-Can Tel 5½% pf | 68¾¢ | Q | May 1 | Apr. 15 |
| Arlington Mills | $1 | .. | Apr. 15 | Mar. 29 |
| Attleboro Gas Lt Co Corp | $2 | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 15 |
| Aunor G Mines Ltd | 4c | .. | June 2 | May 10 |
| Bank of Cal N A | $1.50 | Q | Apr. 15 | Apr. 8 |
| Bell Tel Pa | $2 | Q | Mar. 31 | Mar. 31 |
| Biddeford & S Wat | $1 | Q | Apr. 30 | Apr. 15 |
| Bullocks pf | $1.25 | Q | May 1 | Apr. 11 |
| Ca Fairbk M pf | $1.50 | Q | Apr. 15 | Mar. 31 |
| Case, Lockwd & Br Co | $2.50 | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 24 |
| Cochenour W Gold Mines, Ltd | 3c | .. | Apr. 25 | Apr.10 |
| Connecticut Fire Ins Co (Hartford) | $5 | Q | Apr 1 | ..... |
| Conn (CG) Ltd | 8c | Q | Apr. 15 | Mar. 5 |
| Do 7% pf | $1.75 | Q | Apr. 5 | Mar. 25 |
| Do 6% pf Cl A | $1.50 | Q | Apr. 5 | Mar. 25 |
| Corn Prod Ref | 75c | .. | Apr. 21 | Apr. 4 |
| Do pf | $1.75 | Q | Apr. 15 | Apr. 4 |
| Corn Exch Bk Tr | 75c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 18 |
| Cream Package | 30c | Q | Apr. 10 | May 31 |
| Dempster M Mf | $1.25 | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 25 |
| Dennison Mfg (deb) | $2 | Q | May 1 | Apr. 18 |
| Diamond St T&T | 50c | Q | Mar. 31 | Mar. 31 |
| Elec House Util | 10c | .. | Apr. 25 | Apr. 10 |
| Employers Gr Assn | 25c | Q | Apr. 30 | Apr. 16 |
| First National Bank (Wilkes Barre) | $2 | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 24 |
| Flambeau Pap Co 6% pf | $1.50 | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 22 |
| Franklin Tel Co | $1.25 | S | May 1 | Apr. 15 |
| Frick Co 6% pf | 75c | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 19 |
| Gardner Denver | 25c | Q | Apr. 21 | Apr. 11 |
| Do pf | 75c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 21 |
| Green (HL) Co Inc | 50 | Q | May 1 | Apr. 15 |
| Greenfield G L pf | 75c | Q | May 1 | |
| Guar Co No A | $1.50 | Q | Apr. 15 | Mar. 31 |
| Halle Bros Co cv pf | $2.40 | | | |
| | 60c | Q | Apr. 15 | Apr. 8 |
| Harris (A) & Co 7% pf | $1.75 | Q | May 1 | Apr. 25 |
| Hart Corp of America 6½% pf | $1.62½ | Q | May 1 | Apr. 18 |
| Hecker Prod | 15c | .. | May 1 | Apr. 10 |
| Hercules Pow pf | $1.50 | Q | May 15 | May 2 |
| Hollinger Con G M Ltd | 5c | M | Apr. 22 | Apr. 8 |
| Homestake Min Co | 37½c | M | Apr. 25 | Apr. 19 |
| Independence Trust Shares | $0.0434 | .. | Apr. 1 | Mar. 1 |
| Indianapolis B & S | 15c | .. | Mar. 20 | Mar. 12 |
| Interest Dept Strs, Inc 7% pf | $1.75 | Q | May 1 | Apr. 17 |
| Intl Util pr pf | $7½c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 21 |
| Kal. Al&GrapRR | $2.95 | S | Apr. 1 | Apr. 15 |
| Kellogg Co | 25c | .. | Apr. 7 | Mar. 28 |
| Kennedy's Inc pf | 41¾c | Q | July 15 | June 30 |
| Kearney C (JR) | 12½c | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 20 |
| Keyst Cust Fds "B3" | 80c | .. | Apr. 15 | Mar. 31 |
| Lincoln Al Bk & Tr Co (Rochester) | 37½c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 19 |
| Do 4½% cum cv pf | 56c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 19 |
| Lincoln Tel & Tel Co (Del) A | 50c | Q | Apr. 10 | Mar. 31 |
| Do B | 25c | Q | Apr. 10 | Mar. 31 |
| Do 5% pf | $1.25 | Q | Apr. 10 | Mar. 31 |
| Lindell Trust Co. (St. Louis) | 25c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 10 |
| Link Belt pf | $1.62½ | Q | July 1 | June 16 |
| Ludlow Typo pf | $1.50 | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 21 |
| Lowell Elec L Co | 90c | Q | Apr. 14 | Apr. 3 |
| Mass Ut As pf | 62½¢ | Q | Apr. 15 | Mar. 31 |
| Maritime T & T | 17½c | Q | Apr. 15 | Mar. 20 |
| Do. pf B | 17½c | Q | Apr. 15 | Mar. 30 |
| Maytag Co $3 pref | 75c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 15 |
| Do $6 pf | $1.50 | Q | May 1 | Apr. 15 |
| Mc Lel Str pf | $1.50 | Q | May 1 | Apr. 11 |
| Memphis Nat Gas | 15c | .. | Apr. 16 | Apr. 7 |
| Moore Dr Fg A | $1.50 | Q | May 1 | Apr. 21 |
| N. Y. Tel. Co. | $2 | Q | Mar. 31 | Mar. 31 |
| Northwestern Title Ins Co. (Spokane, Wh) | $2 | Q | Mar. 31 | Mar. 31 |
| No West Eng | 25c | .. | May 1 | Apr. 15 |
| Nu-Enamel Corp | 7½c | .. | May 10 | Apr. 1 |
| Pac Gauno & F | 70c | Q | Mar. 31 | Mar. 24 |
| Pac Nat Bk (Seattle, Wash) | $2.00 | Q | Mar. 31 | Mar. 31 |
| Do | $2.00 | Q | June 30 | June 30 |
| Prkrsbg Rig & R pf | $5.50 | | | |
| | $1.37½ | Q | June 1 | May 20 |
| Pitts Bess & L E | 75c | S | Oct. 1 | Sep. 15 |
| Republic Pet pf | 68¾c | Q | Apr. 15 | Apr. 5 |
| Richm In N Y | 15c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 10 |
| Roch Am Ins Co | 25c | Q | Apr. 15 | Apr. 7 |
| Royal China Inc | 15c | .. | Apr. 8 | Apr. 3 |
| Royal Type Co, Inc | $1 | .. | Apr. 15 | Apr. 3 |
| R T Co. Inc. 7% pf | $1.75 | Q | Apr. 15 | Apr. 3 |
| Sanborn Map Co | $1.00 | Q | Apr. 4 | Mar. 25 |
| San Diego G&E 7% pf | 1¾c | .. | Apr. 15 | Mar. 31 |
| Do pf | 25c | .. | Apr. 15 | Mar. 31 |
| 2d National Bnk, New Haven | 75c | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 24 |
| Schuylkill Haven Tr Co (Pa) | $2.00 | S | Apr. 1 | Mar. 15 |
| Spicer Mfg C | 75c | .. | Apr. 15 | Apr. 7 |
| Do $3 pf | 75c | Q | Apr. 15 | Apr. 7 |
| Spiegel Inc $4.50 cv pf | $1.12½ | Q | June 14 | May 31 |
| Spud Valley Gold M Ltd | 3c | .. | Apr. 10 | Mar. 25 |
| SW Co Mass pf | 17½c | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 31 |
| Taunon G Lt Co | $1 | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 15 |
| Taylor-Col Co | 50c | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 20 |
| Toburn Gold M | $3 | Q | May 22 | Apr. 22 |
| Truax-Traer Cl Co | 25c | .. | Apr. 25 | Apr. 5 |
| Tung-Sol Lamp Wks 85c pf | 20c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 19 |
| Westvaco Chlorine Pr Corp | 35c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 15 |
| Do .34.50cm pf | $1.12½ | Q | May 1 | Apr. 15 |
| Woolson Spice Co | 25c | .. | Mar. 31 | Mar. 28 |
| Do 6% pf | $1.50 | Q | Mar. 31 | Mar. 28 |

*Payable in cash or "B" stock.

## Quotations to 11:50 a. m. — New York Bonds — Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 4¼s '52-'47 | 119.22 | 119.22 | 119.22 |
| 2 2¾s '59-'56 | 108.28 | 108.28 | 108.28 |
| 2 2¾s '65-'60 | 109.6 | 109.6 | 109.6 |

New York City Bonds

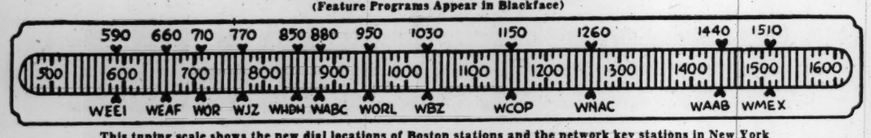
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 3s '80 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Alb & Sus 3½s '46 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 1 Allegheny cv 5s '44 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 2 Alleghany 5s '50 st | 59⅛ | 59 | 59 |
| 1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 AmIGChem 5½s '49 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 1 Am T & T 3½s '43 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 4 Am T & T 3¼s '61 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 11 Ang C Nitra deb 6? | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| 11 AT&SF 4s 95 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 3 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 1 AT&SF 4½s 48 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 5 Atl & Birm 4s 33 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 14 A C Line 1st 4s 52 | 78¼ | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| 2 A C Line 4½s 64 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 9 A C Line 5s 45 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| 6 B&O 1st mtg 4s st | 70¾ | 70½ | 70½ |
| 8 B&O 95 st A | 46⅜ | 46⅛ | 46⅜ |
| 18 B&O 95 st C | 53⅝ | 53½ | 53⅝ |
| 5 B&O 2000 st D | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | 45⅞ |
| 14 B&O 96 st F | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 132 B&O cv 60 st | 28⅜ | 27¾ | 28 |
| 2 B&O S W 50 st | 48¾ | 48½ | 48¾ |
| 1 Bang Ar cv 4s 51 st | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 6 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C | 131½ | 131½ | 131½ |
| 10 Benef Ind Loa 2¾s'50 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 2 Beth Stl 3s 65 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 Beth Stl 3s 60 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 8 Blaw Knox 3½s 50 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 1 Boston&Me 5s 67 | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 34 Boston&Me 4½s'70 | 28 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ |
| 13 Boston&Me 4s 80 | 74⅛ | 73¾ | 74 |
| 8 Bos&NY AirL 4s'55 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19⅜ |
| 5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 11 San Pac 5s 54 | 80 | 79½ | 80 |
| 3 Can Pac 4s perp | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 2 Celanese 3s 55 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww | 94½ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 5 Cen of Ga 5½s 59 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 3 Cen of Ga 5s 59C | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ |
| 1 Ben of Ga cn 4s | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 7 Cen New Eng 4s '61 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 6 Cen Pac 5s '60 | 53⅞ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 1 Certain-td 5½s '48 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 6 C&O 3½s '96 D | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 6 Chic&Alton 3s '49 | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16½ |
| 2 Chi&Q rfg 5s '71 A | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 3 CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 9 Chi&E Ill Inc '97 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 17 Ch Gt W Inc4½s2938 | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| 5 Ch Gt W 4s'88 | 70⅝ | 70½ | 70⅝ |
| 3 Chi I&L 6s '66 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 25 Chi I&I 5s '66 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 74 CMSP&Pac 5s '75 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10 |
| 42 CMSP&P ref 5s 2000 | 27⅛ | 27¼ | 27½ |
| 3 CMSP&P 4½s '89 C | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ |
| 4 Chi&NW 6½s '36 | 29⅝ | 39 | 39 |
| 1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 13 Chi&NW gm 5s'87reg | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 8 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 16 Chi & NW 4s'87 st | 25½ | 25 | 25 |
| 4 Chi & NW 3½s'87 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 6 CRI & P 4½s'52 A | 127⅛ | 121½ | 121½ |
| 12 CRI & P cv 4½s'60 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 10 CRI & P 4s'88 | 19⅜ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 1 CRI & P 4s'88 ct | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ |
| 3 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 12 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s'63 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| 3 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62 | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ |
| 5 Ch & W Ind 4s'52 | 93⅝ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 1 Childs Co 5s'43 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 1 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72 | 88⅞ | 88⅞ | 88⅞ |
| 20 ClevUnTerm 5s'73 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 1 Col F&I 5s'43 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 60 Col & So 4½s'80 | 23½ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 3 Coml Mack inc69ww | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ |
| 1 ComwlthEd3½s 68 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 6 Con Edis 3½s 48 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 Con Edis 3½s 58 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 1 Con Edis 3½s 66 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 4 Con Oil cv 3½s 51 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104⅝ |
| 2 Consum Pow 3½s 70 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct |

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | Man on the Farm | News; Music | Musical Roundup | News Service | Rhythm Revue |
| 12:15 | Man on the Farm | Howard S. Russell, talk | Walter Kidder, songs | Agricultural talk | Rhythm Revue |
| 12:30 | Country Journal | National Farm and | "Call to Youth" | Italian music program | Sports: Weather; Music |
| 12:45 | Country Journal | Home Hour | "Matinee in Rhythm" | Italian music program | 'Monitor Views the News' |
| 1:00 | News | National Farm and | News Service | "We Are Always Young" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 | Community Bulletin | Home Hour | "Boston's Future"; talk | "Edith Adams' Future" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 | "No Politics" | "Luncheon at the Wal- | Zara's Marimba Melodies | "Government Girl" | Ellsworth Moody, songs |
| 1:45 | "No Politics" | dorf"; interviews | 'Leaders in Dance Time' | "I'll Find My Way" | Short Story Editor |
| 2:00 | Saturday Revue: | Indiana Indigo | Spelling Bee from Faneuil | Joe Frasetto's Orchestra | Lone Star Ranch Girls |
| 2:15 | Chas. Hector's Or. | Indiana Indigo | Hall: Suburban public | Male Choir | Lone Star Ranch Girls |
| 2:30 | 'Of Men and Books': | Woody Herman's Orch. | school group finals | N. Y. Army Day Parade | The Sheridan Sisters |
| 2:45 | speakers | Woody Herman's Orch. | Spelling Bee from Faneuil | Lang Thompson's Orch. | Five Star News |
| 3:00 | Univ. Extension | Army Day Program: Gen. | Hall: Suburban public | Arion Choristers | Sports and Music |
| 3:15 | Siesta | Geo. C. Marshall; music | school group finals | Arion Choristers | Sports and Music |
| 3:30 | Jobs for Defense | Music of the Americas | Spelling Bee from Faneuil | "New World Diplomacy" | Sports and Music |
| 3:15 | Siesta | Music of the Americas | Hall: Suburban public | "New World Diplomacy" | Sports and Music |
| 4:00 | Raymond Scott's Or. | News; Club Matinee | school group finals | Prelude to Stardom: chil- | Nancy Mace, songs |
| 4:15 | Raymond Scott's Or. | Club Matinee Variety | Spelling Bee | dren's program | Studio speaker |
| 4:30 | Raymond Scott's Or. | Club Matinee Variety | "Boy, a Girl, a Band" | The Carolina Playmakers | WMEX Drama Shop: "A |
| 4:45 | Raymond Scott's Or. | Club Matinee Variety | "Boy, a Girl, a Band" | The Carolina Playmakers | World in Fantasy" |
| 5:00 | News of Americas | "Cleveland Calling": Wil- | "The World Is Yours": | Sports Matinee | Melody Mirror |
| 5:15 | New England to the | lard's Orch.; vocalists | dramatization | Sports Matinee | Melody Mirror |
| 5:30 | Colors | "Superman" | Curtis Institute of | Sports Matinee | Melody Mirror |
| 5:45 | N. E. Lecture Hall | Interviews | Music program | Frank Ryan, Sports | Bowling Quiz |
| 6:00 | Dance Time: News | News; music; weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:15 | Bill Elliott, songs | Dinner Dance: Sports | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:30 | News; Elmer Davis | Civil Defense program | "The Original Yankee | News Service | Dinner Music |
| 6:45 | The World Today | News Review | Swopper" | "Memory Lane" | Frank Fallon, sports |
| 7:00 | 'People's Platform': | Religious Program | "Grand Ole Opry" | "The First Offender": | Nye Mayhew's Orch. |
| 7:15 | informal discussion | Religious Program | "Grand Ole Opry" | dramatization | Five Star News |
| 7:30 | "Report to the Na- | "Little Ol' Hollywood": | Dramatic sketch | 'Leaders in Dance Time' | Inter-Faith Round Table |
| 7:45 | tion" | interviews; music | "Confidentially Yours" | Bette Davis, interview | Discussion |
| 8:00 | "Marriage Club": | Hum and Strum Anni- | "Knickerbocker Play- | "The Soldiers' Quiz": | Inter-Faith Round Table |
| 8:15 | quiz program | versary program | house": dramatic sk. | from Camp Edwards | Discussion |
| 8:30 | "Duffy's Tavern": | "The Bishop and the | 'Truth or Consequences': | "Hawaii Calls": native | Ranny Weeks' Orchestra |
| 8:45 | variety; News | Gargoyle": drama | quiz program | Hawaiian music | Adeline Walther, songs |
| 9:00 | "Your Hit Parade": | Military Order World War | National Barn Dance: | Gabriel Heatter | Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 | Mark Warnow's | Army Day Celebration | Henry Burr: Hoosier | News Service | cal Album |
| 9:30 | Orch.: vocalists | News; NBC Symphony | Hot Shots; Glen Welty's | "Contact": Dave Elman, | Boston Olympics - St. |
| 9:45 | "Saturday Night | Orchestra; Arturo Tos- | Orchestra | m. c.: Bob Stanley's Or. | Jerome hockey game |
| 10:00 | Serenade" | canini, conductor | Station E-Z-R-A: com- | "Chicagoland Concert": | Boston Olympics - St. |
| 10:15 | Sen. Rush Holt | NBC Symphony Orches- | edy sketch | vocalists; orchestra | Jerome hockey game |
| 10:30 | Golfers Forum | tra; Arturo Toscanini, | Defense for America | "Chicagoland Concert": | Boston Olympics - St. |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | conductor | Series: dramatization | vocalists; orchestra | Jerome hockey game |
| 11:00 | Weather: Music | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Hal Howard's Orchestra | Dance Digest |
| 11:15 | V. Monroe's Orch. | Mal Hallett's Orchestra | Local news; Weather | Hal Howard's Orchestra | Dance Digest |
| 11:30 | Guy Lombardo's Or. | Clyde Lucas' Orchestra | Johnny Messner's Orch. | "California Melodies": | Ranny Weeks Orchestra |
| 11:45 | Guy Lombardo's Or. | Clyde Lucas' Orchestra | Johnny Messner's Orch. | Dave Rose's Orchestra | Day's End; News |

## Sunday's Programs

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:00 | Press News; Inter- | War news; Music | War news; Organ Re- | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:15 | mezzo for Strings. | Instrumental trio | cital, Dr. C. Courboin | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:30 | 'Uncle Elmer's Song | News; weather | Weather Service | Melody Market | |
| 8:45 | Circle' | Tone Pictures' | News Service | Melody Market | |
| 9:00 | News of Europe | News roundup | News Roundup | Sunday Morning Sere- | Good Morning Cheer |
| 9:15 | Church Digest | 'Coast to Coast on a | "Deep River Boys" | nade | Religious Service |
| 9:30 | Wings Over Jordan | Bus": children's pro- | Words and Music | Sunday Morning Sere- | Religious Service |
| 9:45 | Wings Over Jordan | gram | Words and Music | nade | Religious Service |
| 10:00 | Church of the Air | Primrose String Quartet | Uncle Bob: children's | "Musical Album" | Religious Service |
| 10:15 | Church of the Air | Primrose String Quartet | program | "Musical Album" | 'Music in the Modern |
| 10:30 | Cincinnati Con- | Southernaires: Negro | "Thrills and Romance" | Tremont Temple Baptist | Manner" |
| 10:45 | servatory of Music | male quartet | Xylophone soloist | Church service | Service of The Mother |
| 11:00 | News; "News and | News; Musicale | Temple Israel Service | Tremont Temple Baptist | Church, The First |
| 11:15 | Rhythm" | Red Cross Program | Temple Israel Service | Church service | Church of Christ, Sci- |
| 11:30 | Trinity Church: Dr. | "Old Refrains" | Temple Israel Service | Tremont Temple Baptist | entist, in Boston, |
| 11:45 | Oliver J. Hart | Weather; Musicale | Temple Israel Service | Church service | Massachusetts |
| 12:00 | News; weather | Rex Maupin's Orchestra | News Service | Student Radio Club | "Strings and Things": |
| 12:15 | Piano soloist | "I'm an American" | Tone Tapestries | Student Radio Club | novelty string orchestra |
| 12:30 | Salt Lake City | Music Hall on the Air: | "Pageant of Art": | Italian string music | Music of the Masters |
| 12:45 | Tabernacle Choir | Symphony Orch.; Selma | dramatization | Italian string music | Music of the Masters |
| 1:00 | P. Saltman, pianist. | Kaye, soprano; Anna | Religious program | News Service | Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby |
| 1:15 | Beacon St. Window | Antenlades, pianist | Religious program | "Cafe Continental" | Ossotsky's Orch., Doris |
| 1:30 | Religious program | Weekly News Roundup | "On Your Job": drama- | Lutheran Hour | Abbot, soprano; Morris |
| 1:45 | Religious program | Tropical Moods | tization | Lutheran Hour | Goldberg, baritone |
| 2:00 | The Free Company: | Famous Homes | Drama and Music | Unitarian Radio Hour | Bert Hirsch Presents |
| 2:15 | dramatization | Foreign Policy Associat'n | Drama and Music | Unitarian Radio Hour | Bert Hirsch Presents |
| 2:30 | The World of Today | Tapestry Musicale | University of Chicago | Mel Marvin's Orchestra | Christian Science Pro- |
| 2:45 | The World of Today | Tapestry Musicale | Round Table | El Paseo Troubadors | gram |
| 3:00 | N. Y. Philharmonic | Great Plays: "Beggar | "Four Corners, U. S. A." | "Variations": music | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 3:15 | Symphony Orch.; | on Horseback" | "Four Corners, U. S. A." | "Variations": music | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 3:30 | John Barbirolli, | Great Plays: "Beggar | H. V. Kaltenborn, news | Young People's Church | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 3:45 | conductor | on Horseback" | Lee Gordon's Orchestra | of the Air | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 4:00 | N. Y. Philharmonic | National Vespers | "Quiz of Two Cities" | Mass. American Legion | Al Rawley and His Wild |
| 4:15 | Symphony Orch. | National Vespers | "Quiz of Two Cities" | program: speakers | Azaleas |
| 4:30 | Andre Kostelanetz | News; Music | "The Shadow": drama | Concert Album | 'Common Sense by Uncle |
| 4:45 | Orchestra; Rose | Tony Wons' Scrapbook | "The Shadow": drama | Concert Album | Bill' |
| 5:00 | Bampton, soprano. | Moylan Sisters, songs | "Joe and Mabel": com- | "The Musical Steelmak- | Central Baptist Church |
| 5:15 | Male Quartet | Olivio Santoro, yodeler | edy drama | ers": variety; orchestra | Irish Minstrels |
| 5:30 | 'Bluegrass Brevities' | Garden Gossip | "Your Dream Has Come | "The Americas Speak" | Religious Program |
| 5:45 | 'Bluegrass Brevities' | Paul Martin's Orchestra | True": dramatizations | recorded | Religious Program |
| 6:00 | Silver Theater: | Religious Program | "Spreading New Eng- | "Double or Nothing": | News Service |
| 6:15 | dramatization | Religious Program | land's Fame" | quiz program | Studio program |
| 6:30 | "Melody Ranch": | "What's Your Idea?": | News Service | "Bulldog Drummond" | Religious Hour: dramati- |
| 6:45 | Gene Autry: "Dear | Ted Fiorito's Orchestra | Baseball News | dramatization | zation |
| 7:00 | Mom": sketch | News from Europe | Jack Benny's Program: | Russell Bennett's Note- | The Friendly Singer |
| 7:15 | Headlines, Bylines | News from Europe | variety; orchestra | book | "Why" and "Wherefore" |
| 7:30 | Screen Guild Thea- | News for the Americas | Bandwagon: Jimmy Dor- | News Service | Central Baptist Church |
| 7:45 | ter: drama | Music for Listening | sey's Orchestra | Wythe Williams | of Quincy: Rev. Frank |
| 8:00 | Helen Hayes Thea- | British Children in U. S. | Edgar Bergen; Donald | Referendum" | C. Hageman |
| 8:15 | ter: drama | and Canada | Dickson; orchestra | Air: subject, "War | Guy Lombardo's Orch. |
| 8:30 | "Crime Doctor": | Inner Sanctum Mystery: | "One Man's Family": | American Forum of the | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 8:45 | drama; News | dramatic sketch | dramatic sketch | Gabriel Heatter | cal Album" |
| 9:00 | Sunday Evening | Walter Winchell | "Manhattan Merry-Go- | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 | Hour: Symphony | "The Parker Family" | Round" | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | cal Album" |
| 9:30 | Orchestra; Helen | Irene Rich, drama | American Album of Fa- | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | Bobby Hackett's Orch. |
| 9:45 | Traubel, soprano | Sports Newsreel | miliar Music | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | Bobby Hackett's Orch. |
| 10:00 | "Take It or Leave | "Good Will Hour": John | Phil Spitalny's All-Girl | "The Army Looks Ahead" | Studio program |
| 10:15 | It": quiz program. | J. Anthony, director | Orchestra | "The Army Looks Ahead" | The Gauchors: orchestra |
| 10:30 | News; Jerry Sears | "Good Will Hour": John | Deadline Dramas | "Sunday Night Play- | News Service |
| 10:45 | Presents | J. Anthony, director | Deadline Dramas | house": dramatization | Army Recruiting Progr'm |
| 11:00 | "Meet the Music": | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Ray Heatherton's Orch. | Dance Digest |
| 11:15 | Lyn Murray's Orch. | "Music You Want" | Local news; Weather | J. B. Priestley, talk | Dance Digest |
| 11:30 | Shep Fields' Orch. | "Music You Want" | Tony Pastor's Orchestra | Gray Gordon's Orchestra | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 | Shep Fields' Orch. | "Music You Want" | Tony Pastor's Orchestra | Dick Jurgen's Orchestra | "Day's End": News |

## Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"In Town Tonight." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Entertainment and Dance Tunes. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in Hungarian; Operetta by Strauss; News in English; Talk, accompanied by Gypsy Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." Talk by Pamela Frankau. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Dance Music

## General Classified

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## 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc
For Monday, April 7
12:45 WMEX 1510kc.

## Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (13.35mc-19.8m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.

6:30 p. m.—Recorded Dinner Concert

WBOS (11.83mc)

6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Vass Family, songs; Dance Music.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Frankie Masters' Orchestra; Music Moments.

Second Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Musical Workshop"; Popular Serenade.

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Entr'acte, NBC Symphony

For Sunday, April 6

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:15 p. m.—"France Forever" Program.
2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Wood Will Program.
4:00 p. m.—Rotary International
4:30 p. m.—Inter-Denominational Devotions.
5:00 p. m.—World Symposium and Choir Music.
5:30 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."
5:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
6:00 p. m.—"Music at Eventide."

WBOS (11.83mc.)

4 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods; Sammy Kaye's Orchestra.

First Spanish Hour

5 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; N. B. C. String Symphony.

First English Hour

6 p. m.—News in English; New Friends of Music Concert.

Second Portuguese Hour

7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Entr'acte; Music Moments; Music for Listening.

Second Spanish Hour

8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphonic Concert.

Third Spanish Hour

9 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Musical Workshop"; Charles Dant's Orchestra.

Second English Hour

10 p. m.—News in English; Entr'acte; WBOS Postman; Tune Time.

## Short Waves in Boston

(Continued)

the Marimba of the National Police Force. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:05 p. m.—"London Calling"; Summary of Week's Programs. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

For Sunday, April 6

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—German Folk Concert, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in Hungarian; March; News in English; Radio Messages. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"Religion Under Fire." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Music; News in English; Report. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Exquisite Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches"; Talk, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

**Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.**

## Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, April 6

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc) Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.78mc and 15.13mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc and 11.79mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, April 6

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

## Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, April 7

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.75mc). Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). radiocast of Tower News by recording.

## Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Maine

Bangor—Sunday, April 20, 1 p. m., WABI 1230kc.

Bangor—Sunday, April 6, 2:15 p. m. Mondays April 14 and 28, 7:45 a. m., WLBZ 620kc.

## Local Classified

### ANTIQUES WANTED

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## Local Classified

(Continued)

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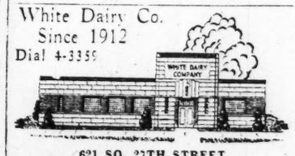

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SOPHIE WAGNER DRESSES
Visit the Thrift Shop
AT FIVE POINTS

### ST. PETERSBURG

**ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES**
**William F. Davenport**
INC.
556 First Avenue North
Authorized
General Electric
Dealer

**annan's**
MARKET
Finest Quality
18 THIRD ST. NORTH
DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

**HEWITT'S**
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street, North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

SHARRON HAT SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
116 First Ave., N. E. Opp. Soreno Hotel
St. Petersburg, Fla.

**TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP**
Quality Food—Popular Prices
MAGNOLIA ARCADE
440 First Avenue, North
When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at
BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

### ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

LADIES' APPAREL

McIntyre
460 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

**ERMATINGER'S**
Men's
Knox Stetson Trimble
and Borsalino Hats
17 Third Street North
Ladies'
Knox Weyman Stetson
and Gage Hats
Fine Feather and Admiration Hosiery
Costume Jewelry
24 THIRD STREET NORTH

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg Florida 346 Central Avenue

**Willson-Chase**
St. Petersburg's
Quality
Department Store
**DEW FURNITURE CO.**
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

**PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE**
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

ANNE JOHNSON
Corset Shop
Featuring Lily of France Corsets
Also Infants' and Children's Wear
Ages 1 to 10
532 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES
HOME BAKED GOODS at
**VINOY MARKET**
432 First Street North

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
HOWARD'S
Ice Cream
Parlor
141 Third St. North Phone 65-911

**R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS**
Everything Musical
**LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP**
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

Carpets Draperies Furniture
THE
**JANE WITTMER STUDIO**
Featuring a Complete Decorating
and Furnishing Service
Member American Institute of Decorators
400 North Beach Drive Phone 5323

The Garden
Cafeteria
A Delightful Place
to Eat.
232 Second St., North

DONEGAN
CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized
and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk Products
LAKEVIEW DAIRY
BRUCE B. BLACKBURN
1422 Lakeview Ave. South
Phones 56-115 or 87-343

Princess Martha
Beauty Shoppe
A complete
beauty service
104 4TH ST. NORTH
MRS. LORA L. HAMILTON, Owner and Mgr.

**"ACKERMAN'S"**
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

**Every Purchase Counts**
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

### ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Resort Clothes
for Gentlewomen"

Suwannee Hotel
**BEAUTY SHOP**
MRS. M. RAY SCHMIDT
Owner and Manager
122 Fifth St. North
Phone 6996
"Our service pleases particular patrons"

**Corset Fashion Shop**
Featuring
POIRETTE COMPACTS
AND FLEXEES
106 FIRST AVENUE N. E.
Edythe Softley, formerly of Boston, Mass.

**TAMPA**
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 5 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

**TINMAN'S FLOWERS**
"Flowers for all Occasions"
316 Madison St. Phone 2059

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
609-608 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any home

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

THIS LABEL ASSURES SATISFACTION
**Wiederman's**
BOY'S APPAREL
Kindergarten to College
412 Franklin Street

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
**Vogue Cleaners & Laundry**
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 93 5TH AVE.

Belle-Sharmeer Stockings
Ladies' Sportswear
Sea-Swank
312 TWIGGS
Phone M-52243

**WEST PALM BEACH**
NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
**Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.**
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

**SONNY BOY'S FRUIT CO.**
Packers and Shippers of Indian River
Fruit in Gift Boxes
Featuring Temple and King Oranges, very finest quality. Every box Certified by Florida State Fruit Inspectors.
2702 South Dixie at Belvedere Road
West Palm Beach, Florida

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance
and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg. Tel. 6189
West Palm Beach, Florida

**Flamingo Beauty Shoppe**

We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cts.
2003 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

**JAKE'S SERVICE STATION**
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD., PHONE 9489

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . . are most popular
KERMANS
327 Clematis ● West Palm Beach
Palm Beach ● County Road and Sunset Avenue

### WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

**ALFAR**
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

**WINTER HAVEN**
**PUBLIX SUPER MARKET**
Winter Haven's Favorite Food Store

## GEORGIA

### SAVANNAH (Continued)

**FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.**
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broghton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds
Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

"RICHARDSON"

"The Florist"
Phone 2-3158
Bull at Liberty Streets

RADIO REPAIR
SERVICE
147 Whitaker St. Dial 7565

### ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock
and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes
for men and women
**BYCK'S**
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually
Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

**Ponce De Leon Beauty Shoppe**
Established 1927 VE 9281
Aerogene permanents are the latest, light, cool and comfortable. We invite you to try one.
517 Ponce de Leon Ave.
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Owner
(We try to please)

**MACON**
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It costs less to
furnish your home at
**STERCHI'S**
Cherry at Broad

Call us for
Paints and Wallpaper
**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.**
456 Second St. Phone 6367

**WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY**
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

Blum's INDIVIDUAL Laundry
AND
DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

**CHAPMAN'S GARAGE**
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

**SAVANNAH**
Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

### GREENSBORO

**Dicks Laundry Company**
Launderers and
Cleaners
328-332 East Market St.

## Europe

## Sweden

### STOCKHOLM

**PERSSONS Garn**
Wool
Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Books—Magazines—Stationery
**BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN**
Biblioteksgatan 12

## Switzerland

### AARAU

SEIDENHAUS
M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
Gloves Ties Stockings
GRABEN 28.

### BASEL

Horlogerie—Bijouterie
Argenterie—Réparations
Tel. 4.23.80
H. LEU
GUTERSTRASSE 207b
Watchmaker—Jeweller

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.48

C. DOLDER
Travel Articles
Leather Goods
Aeschenvorstadt 20
M. B. K. G.

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

**ECKENSTEIN & CIE**
Pianos, Flügel, Stimmungen, Reparaturen
Nadelberg 20.

AZED A. G.
Depôt de Naville et Cie. Geneve.
Stationery, Books
Fashion Books
Barfüsserhof M.B.K.G

## SWITZERLAND

### BASEL (Continued)

PETER HUBER
Herren und Damensalon
Dauerwellen
Heumattstrasse 21. Tel. 4.00.58
(Permanent Waving)

Uhren-Spezialhaus
KURT GEISTERT
Gegr. 1891
Elisabethenstrasse 15. Tel. 2.75.06
(WATCHES)

JOS. LEHMANN
Traiteur und Delikatessen
Tel. 2.00.80
(Caterer)

### BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

**Wollenhof**
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Bahnhof BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrasse 21
(Bakery)

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
**ZWYGART**
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

HAUTE COUTURE
ABPLANALP & CIE
Zeitglockenlaube 6
Confection pour Dames
(DRESSMAKING)

Mercerie Bonneterie
J. KNUCHEL
Strümpfe in allen Qualitäten
Etagengeschäft—Marktgasse 44
(Haberdashery—Hosiery)

Couture
E. MISCHLER
Gurtengasse 3.
(DRESSMAKING)

Maison Friedländer
MODES
Bubenbergplatz 11
(MILLINER)

WHAT IS **Bernina**
The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices.
**KÖNIG & BIELSER**
Beundenfeldstrasse 21 Hirschengraben 2

Möbel
A. Lüscher
Kramgasse 55
(Furniture)

Spezialhaus Schneider
Bermals Lbe U.-G.
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 21.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität Prothos

**R. SCHOLL**
Alkoholfrees Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

VELOS

ED. SCHOR
Bollwerk 39
(Bicycles)

Flowershop
MINNA LERGIER
Rufligasschen 8 Tel. 23.405

### BIEL

52, Centralstrasse Tel. 45.48
(All Travelling Requisites)
Confiserie Tea Room
M. Baumberger-Ruprecht
Feine Pralinés und Patisserie
18 Marktgasse Tel. 64.44
(CONFECTIONER)

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)

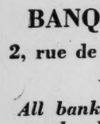
SEE NEXT PAGE

## SWITZERLAND

### BIEL (Continued)

**K. Tschäppät**
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

Stoffe und Konfektion
DRAPERY STORE
**Magazine Hess**
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

*Salon de coiffure Gygax*

pour
Dames et Messieurs
20, Rue du Marché
Tel. 47.44

Confiserie Pattisserie
Tea-Room
A. GUGGISBERG
Tel. 27.72 38 Nidaugasse
Glaces, Pralinés und Spezialitäten
(Confectioner)

### BIEL BIENNE

LÖFFLER & CIE
*Ladies'*
*and Gentlemen's*
*Apparel*
47, Bahnhofstrasse

### GENEVA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**BANK**
Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération

*All banking transactions under best conditions*

AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
5 RUE RIVE
*(face Capitole)*

Articles de ménage

PAPETERIE
IMPRESSIONS
MEUBLES
FOURNITURES de BUREAU
W. BERTRAND
92 RUE DU RHONE GENEVE
(STATIONERY)

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY" 18 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE" 15 Rue de Rive

Serrurerie
F. HENRIOUD
Spécialité: Lits & Divans métalliques
19 RUE DU NANT.
(Locksmith)

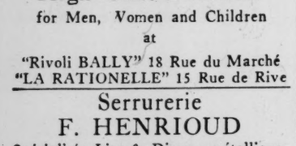
EPICERIE
Fruits and Legumes
LOUIS PETIT
7, Avenue Weber—Tel. 5.28.36
(On porte à domicile.)
GROCER AND GREENGROCER

Tapissier - Decorateur
(Upholsterer—Decorator)
O. PITTAUER
Meubles Literie Rideaux
4, Rue Liotard Tel. 2.23.25

Vitrerie—Stores—Miroiterie
PIERRE LORETTI S. A.
20, Rue de Rive (Angle Rue d'Italie)
*Glaziery*

*"La Maison de L'Electricite"*
W. PIRET
6, rue Bonivard. Tel. 2.88.18
*Radio*

### LAUSANNE

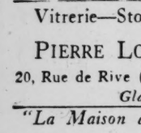


*Materials Made to Order*
MLLES. FERRARI & DUBOIS
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 2.34.35

### LUCERNE

W. BITTERLI
*Baker and Confectioner*
Bleicherstr. Ecke Mythenstr.
Tel. 2.33.25

### MÜRREN

**Kandahar**

Best quality Swiss handmade Ski and Mountaineering-boots
Maker:
FRITZ VON ALLMEN
Mürren

### NEUCHATEL

**GUYE-ROSSELETS FILS**
RUE DE LA TREILLE
Maroquinerie—Parapluies
Articles de Voyages—Reparations
Leather Goods—Umbrellas—Repairs

Large Assortments of Novelties
In Woollen and Silk Materials
Confections—Robes et Manteaux
GASTON ROMY
Verger Rond 20. Tel. 5.20.48

## SWITZERLAND

### NEUCHATEL (Continued)

SALON de MODES
Mlle. R. Cornaz
Rue du Seyon 3 ler étage
DERNIERES NOUVEAUTES
HATS

KUPFER & CIE S. A.
RUE ST. HONORÉ
Electricité—Radios
Installations

HUG & CIE
en face de la Poste
Musique—Instruments
Radios—Gramophones

NOTRE SPECIALITE
Les Articles de BéBé
Toujours les Nouveautés
Toujours la qualité
Savoie - Petitpierre, S. A.
RUE DU SEYON 2
Underwear

Produits Laitiers
Cheese—Butter
Les Fromages Gerber de qualité s'achètent chez
PIERRE PRISI
RUE DE L'HÔPITAL

Graines Pour Jardins
Glaieuls—Begonias
**ED. GERSTER**
Place du Marché
(Seeds)

Bakery and Confectionery
OTTO WEBER
FAUB. DE L'ÔPITAL
Pains de Paques—Tresses—Tourtes
Spécialiste d'oeufs en nougat

### ST. GALL

Ladies'
Ready Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods
Silk

**Mettler**
Volksmagazin St. Gallen

Alle Arten Stoffe
MATERIALS
**A. Boppart**
MULTERGASSE 35
VERTRETER: R. SPINAS

Modes
A. STEINMANN WEBER
STGALLEN NEUGASSE 3

J. PETER

Milchprodukte
(DAIRY)
Tel. 2.16.80
Metzgergasse 14.

WOOLLEN
AND SILK MATERIALS
Miss Mary R. Hoffman
Neugasse 51.

### THUN

Max Reiner & Söhne
DAS HAUS FÜR MUSIK
MUSIC, RADIO, PHONO.

### WINTERTHUR

SCHUH HAUSER
Feine Schuhe
Shoes
OBERGASSE 32

**Frau L. GRASSER-ALBRECHT**
Qualitätshaus für
sämtl. Delikatessen
und Spezereien.
Marktgasse 10.
(Groceries)

"Volta"
A. SCHLÄFLI & CO.
Elektr. Installationen für Licht, Kraft, Telephon.
Museumstr. 74 Tel. 2.67.55
Electrical Installation

KRONAUER
Bauspenglerei, Sanitäre Anlagen
Gasherde, Oefen.
Graben 23. Tel. 2.60.55
*(Sanitary Installations)*

Möbel und Bettwaren
GRESCH-KRAUS
Dampf Bettfedern Reinigung
Umarbeiten von Matratzen
Metzgasse 8. Tel. 2.18.21
(Furniture)

Wolle - Handarbeiten
Gobelin
Smyrna Handarbeiten
E. KELLER
v. RATHAUS, MARKTGASSE 20

**O. Th. STIERSTORFER**
Spezialhaus für Vorhänge
Couchdecken, Tischdecken
Tapezierer—Arbeiten.
Obergasse 15 Tel. 2.14.48
CURTAINS

G. FREI-LÜSCHER
*Herren und Damensalon*
Marktgasse 51 Tel. 2.16.08
(HAIRDRESSER)

ERNST DIENER
Stehts frische Früchte
und Gemüse.
zum Rathaus Tel. 2.36.38
(GREENGROCER)

**Heer**
UHREN
BIJOUTERIE
BESTECKE
GRABEN ECKE OBERTOR
*Jeweller*

Velos
Reparaturen
**E. GEISSBÜHLER**
Metzgasse 6 Tel. 2.68.76
(Bicycle Repairs)

## SWITZERLAND

### WINTERTHUR (Continued)

Eine gediegene Auswahl
in guten
Lederwaren
finden Sie bei
**A. MEIER-KELLER**
Lederwaren. Marktgasse 59.

Jetzt die apparten
**SOMMER-NEUHEITEN**
empfiehlt
*Anny Egli*
*Tricot—Spezialgeschäft*
*Paulstrasse 5 Tel. 2.21.34*

Tricotwaren
Herren und Damenunterkleider
Strumpfwaren
in guter Qualität
zu mässigen Preisen
E. METZGER - FRITZ
Mühlebrückestrasse 15 Tel. 2.14.03

Henri Ryffel Bern
Teppiche—Linoleum
Stadthausstrasse 97
CARPETS

Mercerie und
Modewarengeschäft
WELTI & SEELI
Stadthausstrasse 16, Tel. 2.22.48

Leinenstube
Schneider-Frauenfelder
MARKTGASSE 34 • WINTERTHUR
TEL. 2.66.13
LINEN

Damen-Herren und Kinder-Wäsche
Bébé—Ausstattungen von
Schürzen und Wäschegeschäft
FRIDA RÜEGG
MARKTGASSE 45
Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear

BLUMEN - MÜLLER
Bahnhof Gärtnerei
Tel. 2.53.53 Wartstr. 33
Flowers Tel. 2.86.89

### ZURICH

SCHUHHAUS
Schonegg
QUALITÄTS SCHUHE
Langstrasse 11 Tel. 3.31.50
Grosse Auswahl
*Spezialität "Prothos" Schuhe*
(SHOES)

**Bettwaren-Spezialgeschäft**
Bettefedernreinigung
H. SCHLICHTIG
Storchengasse 16, Tel. 3.14.09
*Mattress-Maker*

Schirm-Spezialgeschäft

**M. Obrist**
Leonhardsplatz beim Central
Telephon 4.74.15
Umbrellas

**Beurer**
*HIGH CLASS*
FOOTWEAR
Bellevueplatz.

**CORRODI & GEHRING**
Tuch—und Massgeschäft
EFFRETIKON, Kt. Zch.
Herren- und Damenkleiderstoffe
Eigene Herrenschneiderei
(MATERIALS and TAILOR-MADES)

Aparte Stoffe
in
Seide & Wolle
in den letzten Neuheiten
MÜLLER - BLÜMLI
Münsterhof—Storchengasse 2
(Silk and Woollen Materials)

MAX HERZOG'S Wwe.
Münchhalden- Gärtnerstrasse 7 Tel. 2.18.92
Alle Gipserarbeiten
*Spezialität: Unterlagsböden für Linoleum*
(Plasterer)

GIVE FLOWERS
*and you give joy*
**Blumen Kaufmann**
Rämistrasse 3
*Select Choice*

Bäckerei—Conditorei
K. HIEMEYER
Limmatstrasse 123 Tel. 3.14.82.

Spezialgeschäft für
Mercerie und Damen-Modeartikel
A. GRÖTZINGER
LIMMATQUAI 100
Fil. b. Bahnhof Enge und Oerlikon b. Sternen
(Fancy Articles)

RATHAUS DROGERIE
Dr. Kunzmann
Marktgasse 4 Zürich 1 Tel. 2.20.87
The house which deserves your confidence. Try it, please!

SAMEN ZEIER
SEEDS
Oerlikon und Zürich
Stadelhoferstrasse 41.

J. SPÖRRI
Silk and Woollen Merchant
TIES and SHAWLS
Rämihof 8 Tel. 2.42.56
Eingang Stadelhoferstrasse
(Silk and Woollen Materials)

**Let the Advertiser Know**
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

## SWITZERLAND

### ZURICH (Continued)

Fenner
RATHAUSBRÜCKE
Wollstoffe, Seidenwaren
Leinen und Baumwoll-Nouveauteestoffe
Garnituren
Silk and Wool. Cotton and Linen
Dress Materials

bliss Moles
Waaggasse 7
Elegant Hats (Paradeplatz)

Krause Senn
DAMENKONFEKTION
Zürich, Badenerstrasse 44
Ready Mades and made to measure.

**Union S. Africa**
CAPE TOWN

**WOOLS**
for the
**ARMY • NAVY AIR FORCE**
*Now is the time to lay in your stock of Wool if our Sailors, Soldiers and Air Force are to have their woollens ready for Winter. In preparing these garments it is necessary for you to have wool which will make the maximum number of articles in the minimum time. Our wool is manufactured from long staple yarn that has been shrunk so that all danger of the garment shrinking is minimised, easily handled, easily woven—Free from all blemishes.*

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth

**MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.**
*Ladies' Outfitters*

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

Chames & Nelson Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard, Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans
Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 3 Draklow St., Woodstock

*The Model*
*Quality + Service*
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers aand Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

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The Departmental Store
With An Ideal
*At Your Service—Cheerily—Always*

**DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY**
LIMITED
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
235 PINE STREET PHONE 20521

**FURNITURE**
of every description to
BUY OR SELL
at
**Brown's Sale Rooms** PTY. LTD.
Sworn Appraisers and Estate Agents
243 Pine St. (Opp. Old Market) Ph. 24410

*C. Emile*
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
DURBAN
399 West Street Phone 20528
409 West Street Phone 21029
5 West Street (Beach) Phone 23292
and at 236 Church St., Maritzburg
Phone 2722

**COMBER & RUSSELL LTD.**
Tennis, Golf, Football, Bowls, Cricket
Sports Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
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**MOTHERS!**
for YOUNG and OLD
MODEL DAIRY
PURE MILK
Is safest and best!
Phone 22317
DURBAN

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
Limited
NATAL
1 and 2, Anglo-African House
Smith Street
DURBAN
*All Classes of Insurance Transacted*
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

## Union of South Africa

### DURBAN (Continued)

John Orr & Co
(Pty.) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
New Stocks arrive by Mail to Replenish our 52 Departments
*Every Clothing, House Linen and Furnishing Item in Stock.*

**LOUDON BROS.**
Family Grocers
Good Honest Service
and Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone 37892

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for
FLOWERS *and* FLORAL WORK
PLANTS *and* SEEDS
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401 West Street

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**BRENNER'S**
*Service Stations*
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
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BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

*Ward & Salmons*
*for VALUE in*
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STREETS
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Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
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Graphite for Granolithic Paint etc.
*Consult us re grinding Requirements*
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London & paris Fashions
*Ladies' Outfitters*
Heath's Buildings, Opposite Barclay's Bank
Von Brandis Street. Johannesburg
All sizes stocked.

**SCHONBERG'S**
*Manufacturing Furriers*
Incorporating Fur Remodelling Co.
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Phone 22-6248 Eloff St.

ADIE & CO.
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
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**Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.**
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The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

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Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.

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CHARLTON TERRACE
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7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2505

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
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Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

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**THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.**
*Retail Butchers*
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Markets.
192 Commercial Rd., Phone 2439
2 North St., Phone 3242
also
City Meat Supply Co., 163-165 West St. Phone 2498
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Buren Watches
Let us recommend a "BUREN" —an excellent watch at a moderate price.
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*Drapers, Milliners, Dressmakers*
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
for
Stationery, Books and Printing
227, Church St. Phone 3189

## Union of South Africa

### PIETERMARITZBURG (Continued)

CHOICEST WEARING APPAREL
for ALL THE FAMILY
**IRELANDS**
IRELAND & CO. LTD., MARITZBURG

*C. Emile*
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
DURBAN
399 West Street Phone 20528
409 West Street Phone 21029
5 West Street (Beach) Phone 23292
and at 236 Church St., Maritzburg
Phone 2722

### PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoor Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
CORRECTLY FITTED
*The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear*

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**Newhaven Residential Hotel**
BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience, under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney
Also
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LIVINGSTONE AVENUE
Under personal supervision of Mrs. Glover. Terms per day, week or month on application

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Odourless Dry Cleaners, Dyers, and Men's Laundry Services
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PLUMBER
*General Contractor*
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G. & B. BRANDON
BRISBANE'S HIGH-CLASS BOOT REPAIRERS
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES
Elizabeth Street, near Theatre Royal
Queen Street, opp. Eagle Lane
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
Phone B 3457 Brisbane, Australia

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### ADELAIDE

Archer *and* Holland
JEWELLERS
54 KING WILLIAM STREET
ADELAIDE
*Direct Importers*
of
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc.

MOORE'S
"On the Square"
Adelaide's
Beautiful Retail Store
Right on Victoria Square C 6650

THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE — MARINE — MOTORS — GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 5240 (2 lines)

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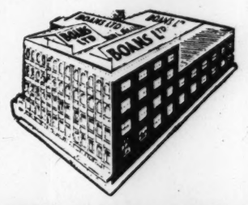
WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST & MOST POPULAR STORE


**BOANS**
WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

REFRIGERATION
Sales and Service
Hot Water Systems
Washing Machines
O. T. Abrahams
REFRIGERATION ENGINEER
B1567 929 HAY STREET, PERTH

**GEORGE NELSON**
667 HAY ST. PERTH
Sells BEDGGOODS Shoes
As well as other Comfort Shoes.

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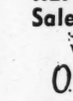
Local Manager, J. H. DOBSON
Office, 179 St. George's Terrace, Perth

W. O. WILLIAMS
PLUMBER and
SHEET METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes, Skylights, Fireplaces, Stoves of all kinds, new and reconditioned
Repairs promptly attended to
710 WELLINGTON STREET, PERTH
Tel. B 3252

WATCHES—JEWELRY
W. A. SOUVENIRS

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J. T. FERRY
241-243 Murray Street
Tel. B-1605

W. M. Manners & Co.
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Mortgages Negotiated
All classes of Insurances arranged
E. S. & A. BANK CHAMBERS
101 ST. GEORGE'S TER., PERTH W. A.

**New Zealand**

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**C. C. S. Cash & Carry Stores**
Dean Street, Toowong—Phone Toowong 90
262 Waterworks Road, ASHGROVE
Phone F. 9922
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
*Free Delivery All Suburbs*

**PRYCE & READ**
*Fashion Salon*
New stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, ETC., always arriving
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

**F. TRITTON (PTY.) LTD.**
*Complete Home Furnishers and Interior Decorators*
254-262 George St., Brisbane
Best for Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, etc.

**ROTHWELLS**
OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

**FURS!** *Latest Styles at Lowest Prices*
Ask for Catalogue
Queensland's Leading Furriers
J. JACKSON & SON
Foremost for Fine Furs for 40 Years
King George Square, Brisbane, Australia

**Shirley**
SHOE STORE
HEINDORFF HOUSE
171 Queen Street Brisbane
Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades. Special advice for correct shoe fitting

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## QUEENSLAND

### BRISBANE (Continued)

**pike**
BROTHERS LIMITED
Queen Street, Brisbane
Men's Wear Specialists

**ALEXANDERS Ltd.**
BRISBANE (Q.), AUSTRALIA
Odourless Dry Cleaners, Dyers, and Men's Laundry Services
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**BOANS**
WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

REFRIGERATION
Sales and Service
Hot Water Systems
Washing Machines
O. T. Abrahams
REFRIGERATION ENGINEER
B1567 929 HAY STREET, PERTH

**GEORGE NELSON**
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Sells BEDGGOODS Shoes
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Fire, Marine, Workers' Compensation, Motor Car
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W. M. Manners & Co. Ltd.
Inspector H. Minchin
Local Manager, J. H. DOBSON
Office, 179 St. George's Terrace, Perth

W. O. WILLIAMS
PLUMBER and
SHEET METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes, Skylights, Fireplaces, Stoves of all kinds, new and reconditioned
Repairs promptly attended to
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W. A. SOUVENIRS

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**New Zealand**

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## NEW ZEALAND

### CHRISTCHURCH (Continued)

*Flowers Bring Joy*
We send Flowers anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
*Florists and Seedsmen*
271 HIGH STREET
Cables "Blooms," Christchurch 36-171 22-495

**THE CANDY KITCHEN**
HOME MADE • CHOCOLATES • SWEETS and • NOVELTIES
Hereford Court and 21 New Regent St.
CHRISTCHURCH Telephone 33-540

**WADSWORTH'S**
LONDON WAREHOUSE
Corner Tuam and Colombo Streets
OFFER the services of their—
• MEN'S TAILORING DEPT.
• LADIES' TAILORING DEPT.
• DRESSMAKING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS
Smart Cut Smart Style

### WELLINGTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*WHEN in Wellington*
*make this famous store your headquarters*
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and up-to-date Beauty Salon.
*DIC on the Quay*
*WELLINGTON*

**NEECO**
ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS
RANGES
RADIATORS
REFRIGERATORS
WASHING MACHINES
RADIOS, RADIOTRON VALVES
etc.
*N. Z. Distributors for:*
MAZDA LAMPS
*N. Z. Representative for:*
GENERAL ELECTRIC
(U. S. A.)
Consult us on all electrical problems. Neeco agents and dealers are in all principal towns.
The NATIONAL ELECTICAL & ENGINEERING COMPANY LTD.
Head Office: Mazda House, 148-152 Wakefield Street, Wellington
Branches at Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Hamilton, Wanganui, Hastings
Factories at Auckland, Wellington, Temuka

**JAMES SMITH**
LIMITED.
*for Service*
James Smith's Service embraces all the facilities of a modern store, including a famous Tea Room and luxurious Lounge. It also offers greater variety and value in Drapery, Fashions and Furnishings.

**STAR STORES**
*Quality Grocers*
We Guarantee What We Sell
*Free Delivery City and Suburbs*

George AND George
DRAPERS and FURNISHERS
*Save our discount stamps*
161-163 CUBA STREET
Branches at
NEWTOWN, PETONE, KILBIRNIE

**COLLIE'S**
for
FURNITURE
and FURNISHINGS
*QUALITY VALUE*
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
*Booksellers and Stationers*
*Printers and Bookbinders*
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

**The Wellington Bread Co.**
Cor. Dixon and Herbert Sts. Phone 52-693
PURVEYORS
of Finest Quality Bread
Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs
H. D. Tonks, Prop.

**New Zealand**

### CHRISTCHURCH

KINCAIDS LTD.
*Family Grocers and Bacon Curers*
We will call for and deliver your orders.
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-585

Reliable Shoe Store
*Noted for Quality and Value*
J. J. BROOKES
*Shoe Specialists*
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Vision of One

A heart-cheering and faith-reviving event in a southern town shows the possibilities for community benefit when a man of vision works to realize his dream. A school principal in a rural area wanted to make the school serve as a center for rural life, and wanted to raise the living standards of the surrounding area.

The county was poor, and could afford little more than it was paying for the support of education. But one farmer, who believed in the principal and who also had a vision of the beauties of rural living, actually put a mortgage on his farm and loaned the money to the principal.

Now the school is not only teaching boys and girls the Three R's, but it runs a chicken hatchery, a blacksmith shop, a beauty shop, a woodworking business. The school owns a power sprayer and tractor which it rents to farmers at a very reasonable price. The school is teaching the value of home gardens, diversified crops, landscaping, conservation, and conducting evening classes for farm families. It sponsors new interests in the cultural side of life: music, art, reading clubs, forums, and dramatics.

The money is being paid back on a systematic, regular basis. The whole community is a booster for the school. One man's vision has become the vision of many.

### Puzzle Corner Answers

Three minutes to 8. If one clock is 4 minutes wrong, the possible times are 14 to 8, 6 to 8, 11 to 8, 3 to 8, 2 past 8, and 10 past 8. If one is 7 minutes wrong, the possible times are 17 to 8, 3 to 8, 14 to 8, 8 o'clock, to to 8, and 13 past 8. If one is 9 minutes wrong, the possible times are 19 to 8, 1 to 8, 16 to 8, 2 past 8, 3 to 8, and 15 past 8. Therefore, it is obvious that 3 to 8 is the only one that satisfies the conditions.

**More Quizzes**

Five boys.

Twenty-two posts.

Three pieces of paper.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*The righteous shall flourish like a palm tree: he shall grow like a cedar in Lebanon.* —Ps. 92:12.

## Daily Anecdote

### The Appeal

During the World War, when a widespread coal strike threatened Britain's national defense, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts was delegated to appeal to the miners.

The General asked Lloyd George for advice as to what he should say to them. The Premier could give him no help, but in their conversation remarked that the Welsh were great singers. This fact Smuts remembered and when he faced the belligerent miners, he started by saying, "Gentlemen, I have heard that the Welsh are among the greatest singers in the world and before I start I want you to sing some of the songs of your people."

Like a flash, somebody struck up "Land of My Fathers." Everyone present sang with the deepest fervor. When they had finished Smuts said, "Well, gentlemen, it is not necessary to say much tonight. Your comrades are risking their lives on the Western Front. The Front is just as much here as anywhere. I am sure you are going to defend the 'Land of Your Fathers' of which you have just sung."

The next afternoon all the men were back at work.

## Vocations

### Luminous Dog Collars

A young man in our neighborhood is earning very well from the sale of dog collars studded with green or red reflectors set into leather collars. Such gadgets serve to protect dogs at night, as lights from motor headlights when flashed on them make the canines readily discernible to the motorist. The young man has sold hundreds of these luminous collars to pet owners and to pet shops. A smaller collar for cats has been made and sold with success, too. The young man purchases the leather collars wholesale and sets the reflectors into them by using a good cement which holds leather and metal equally well.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

## It Has Been Said

When the outlook is not good, try the uplook.—Bovee.

You cannot command the respect of the world, you have to earn it.

The poorest man in the world is the one who has never done a kindness.

The man who wishes to steer clear of rocks must know where they lie.—George Washington.

You can sing away all cares easier than you can reason them away.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Some pity without help; some help without pity; blessed are they who pity and help.

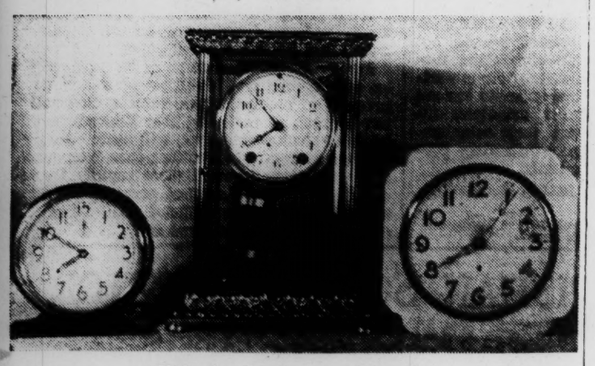
You have not fulfilled every duty until you have fulfilled that of being pleasant.—Charles Buxton.

The true optimist achieves his greatest victories at the gates of defeat.

Life might be much easier and simpler than we make it; the world might be a happier place than it is; there is no need of struggle, despair, of the wringing of hands and the gnashing of teeth. We miscreate our own evils.—Emerson.

## Photographic Quiz

By "Puzzlesmith"



### What's the Correct Time?

The man of the house was frankly puzzled. His alarm clock showed the time to be 10 minutes to 8, but the living-room clock pointed to 7 minutes to 8, and the kitchen clock gave the time as 6 minutes past 8. How was a man to know the correct time?

His wife came to the rescue. She explained that it was quite simple, since one clock was 4 minutes out, another 7 minutes, and the third 9 minutes out. What was the correct time?

### More Quizzes

Several boys on their bicycles were playing that good old game, follow the leader. Now, at one time, there were 4 boys in front of a boy, 4 behind a boy, and a boy in the middle. How many boys were there altogether?

* * *

A man plans to erect a fence on each side of a driveway which is 100 feet long. If he places the posts at 10-foot intervals, how many posts will he need?

* * *

Imagine that you have before you a single sheet of paper. It does not matter much about the size—just as long as the paper is "imaginary." Try working out this problem WITHOUT an actual sheet of paper. First, imagine that you fold it in half; then, that you fold it in half again, but in the opposite direction, making four thicknesses. Now, if you will use your imagination a bit further, and tear the paper in half, how many pieces of paper would you have?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

Monitor Camera Club from L. Marriott, Birkenhead, Eng.

**Swiss Cattle Against an Alpine Skyline**

## Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

**KIWI**

**This is a strange Australian bird that eats orchids, lives in a hole in the ground, comes out only at night and has such sharp ears that it can hear a worm crawl. Kiwis have fluffy hair-like plumage in place of feathers, stubs instead of wings. Related to emus and cassowaries, they are said to be able to run 20 m. p. h. Food consists of worms, insects, Alpine orchid stems, grass seeds, and berries.**

## Daily Quotation

*So here hath been dawning*
*Another blue day:*
*Think, wilt thou let it*
*Slip useless away?*

—Thomas Carlyle

## In Lighter Vein

**Case in Point**

Professor: "Arithmetic is an exact science. Figures can't lie. For instance, if one man can build a house in 12 days, 12 men can built it in one."

Student: "Then 288 men can build it in one hour, 17,280 in one minute, or 1,036,800 in one second."

**A New Angle**

Entering a crowded restaurant, the gentleman placed his order for a sardine sandwich.

"Would you like the domestic or imported?" said the waiter. "The domestic are 15 cents, the imported 25 cents."

"The domestic, please. Why should I pay their fare over?"—Wolf Magazine of Letters.

## Little Chauncey

**"You mean I'm not eligible for the INFANTRY?"**

## Monitor Movie Guide

**The Bad Man** (MGM)—Broad melodrama deriving from Porter Emerson Browne's play about the Robin Hood bandit, the mortgage due, the harsh landlord, and the scheming but cowardly oil baron. Once an ingratiating sort of fiction but now fuss and fustian, in a story with confused ethics. Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore, Henry Travers, Ronald Reagan, Laraine Day, Tom Conway, Chill Wills.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

**Free and Easy** (MGM)—Adaptation of Ivor Novello's play, "The Truth Game," now somewhat dated. The story, unfolding in a Lonsdale atmosphere of wealth and title, is about two young people who set out to marry for money and end by marrying—each other—for love. Judith Anderson, Nigel Bruce, Robert Cummings, Ruth Hussey. —Adults and young people.

* * *

**A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob** (RKO)—Farcical comedy, decorated with abundant gags and provided with a slender story about a young employer who finds himself enjoying all sorts of strange situations in the company of his secretary and her sailor boy friend. The influence of Harold Lloyd, who produced the film, may be observed in the method of treatment. George Murphy, Lucille Ball, Edmond O'Brien, Henry Travers, Lloyd Corrigan. —Adults and young people.

* * *

**Mr. and Mrs. Smith** (RKO)—Alfred Hitchcock's first American-made film comedy about the complications of a husband and wife who learn that, through a technicality, they are not legally married. Much of the story turns on the efforts of the husband to win his wife back after he had neglected immediately to propose a new marriage. Several of the situations are of the sophisticated kind, and intoxication is used as a comedy agent in one scene. Robert Montgomery, Carole Lombard, Gene Raymond, Philip Merivale, Lucile Watson.—Adults.

* * *

**Pot o' Gold** (United Artists)—Bright and breezy entertainment, with a fictional story about how the "Pot o' Gold" program went on the air. An irascible cereal manufacturer, his stubborn neighbor, his harmonica playing nephew, the girl next door, and Horace Heidt's band, all have something to do with the yarn. James Stewart, Paulette Goddard, Charles Winninger, Mary Gordon, Jed Prouty.—Adults and young people.

**Scotland Yard** (20th-Fox)—Improbable melodrama about a gentleman bank robber who is wounded in the war, finds himself provided with the features of a prominent banker by a plastic surgeon, and finally manages to reinstate himself with Scotland Yard after a mixup with some German agents. Pleasantly acted by Edmund Gwenn as a plodding Scotland Yard agent. Henry Wilcoxon, Nancy Kelly, Melville Cooper, Heather Thatcher.—Adults and young people.

* * *

**Topper Returns** (United Artists)—Entertaining combination of suspense and burlesque, spoof and spook, in a story, aided by trick photography, about a wraith assisting in the detection of a criminal. The film has been prepared in the mood of fun, with a laugh behind every secret panel. Carole Landis, Roland Young, Billie Burke, Dennis O'Keefe, Patsy Kelly, H. B. Warner, Eddie (Rochester) Anderson, George Zucco.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

**That Hamilton Woman** (United Artists)—Alexander Korda here attempts to combine historical epic, modern patriotic implications, and a personal romance. The result is a handsomely photographed picture which follows broadly the story of Lord Nelson and his relationship with Lady Hamilton, not skirting the fact that he left his wife for her. Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier, Alan Mowbray, Sara Allgood, Gladys Cooper, Henry Wilcoxon, Heather Angel.—Adults.

* * *

**Above Average Films**

**Family** — "Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the River."

* * *

**Adults and Young People**—"Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe," "So Ends Our Night," "Arizona," "Hudson's Bay," "Gone With the Wind," "Night Train," "Thief of Bagdad," "Blackout," "Escape," "The Great Dictator."

* * *

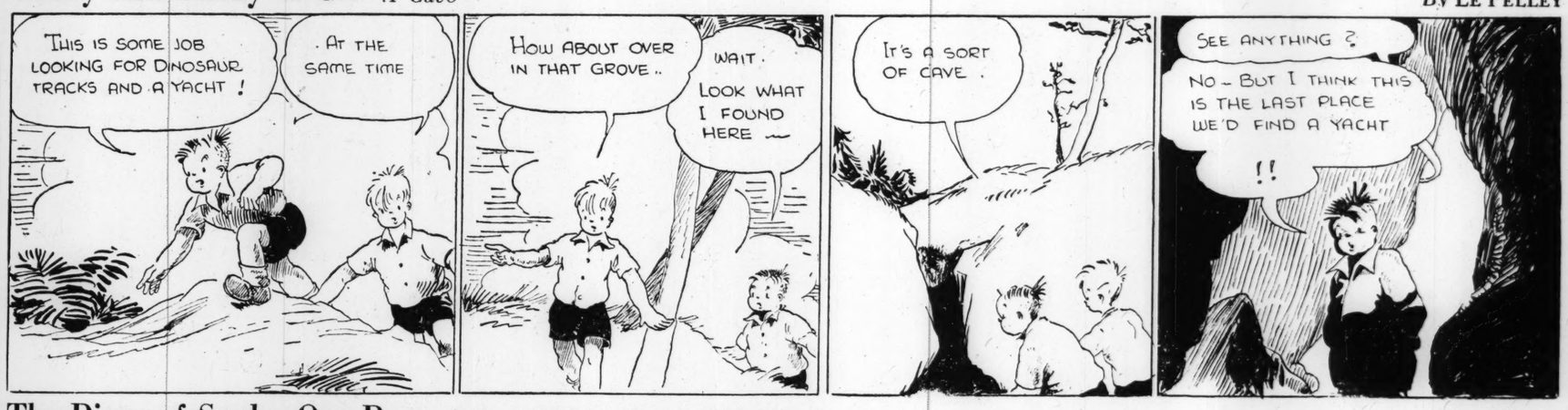
**Adults Only**—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath."

### Heated Clothing

Electrically heated gloves and other clothing make it possible for fliers to endure unheated cabins at minus 60 degree cold in the Arctic, thereby averting the flying troubles of frosted and fogged windshields.

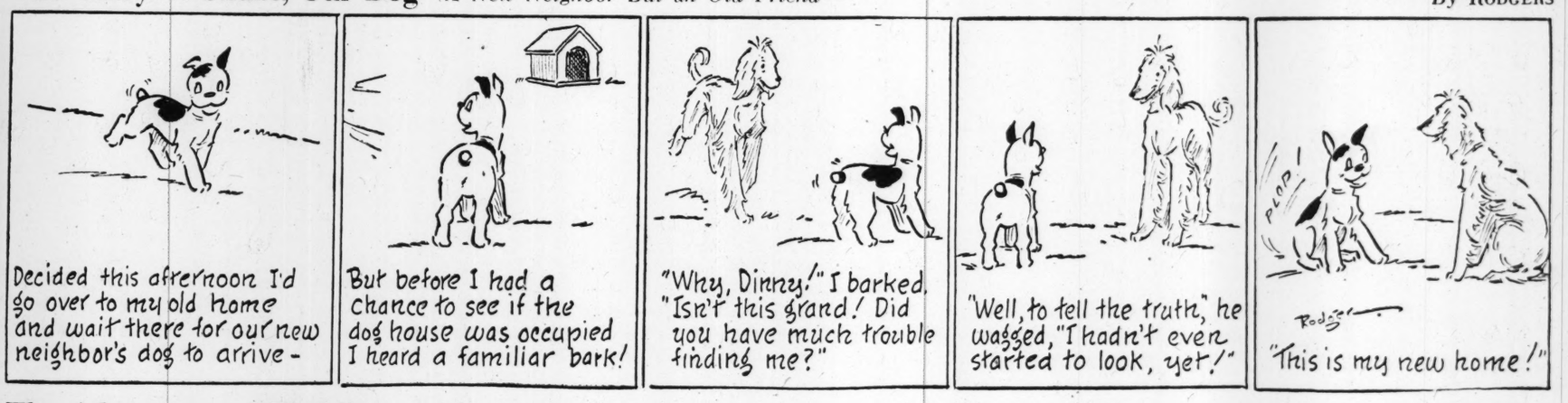
## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Cave*

By Le Pelley


THIS IS SOME JOB LOOKING FOR DINOSAUR TRACKS AND A YACHT !
AT THE SAME TIME
HOW ABOUT OVER IN THAT GROVE ..
WAIT . LOOK WHAT I FOUND HERE —
IT'S A SORT OF CAVE .
SEE ANYTHING ?
NO - BUT I THINK THIS IS THE LAST PLACE WE'D FIND A YACHT
!!

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A New Neighbor But an Old Friend*—

By Rodgers


Decided this afternoon I'd go over to my old home and wait there for our new neighbor's dog to arrive -
But before I had a chance to see if the dog house was occupied I heard a familiar bark!
"Why, Dinny!" I barked. "Isn't this grand! Did you have much trouble finding me?"
"Well, to tell the truth," he wagged, "I hadn't even started to look, yet!"
PLOP!
Rodgers
"This is my new home!"

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Statistics Tell the Story*

By The Hagers

SRO
BALDPATE HAD BROUGHT THE TEAM SUCH FAME THE PARK WAS FILLED AT OUR FIRST GAME.
Z-I-N-G
SMACK!
THE QUACKBURG GIANTS SWUNG TOO LATE AT LEFTY'S CURVES WHICH CROSSED THE PLATE.
THE PRIZE FOR THIS YEAR'S FIRST HOME RUN— A HAT—BY SLUGGER TEAL WAS WON.
QUACKBURG
DRAKEVILLE
TO HELP DRAKEVILLE WAS BALDPATE'S DREAM. HE'S MADE A GOOD START, WITH OUR TEAM.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### "To the Last Freeman"

A cable from London reports that the new (1940) edition of "Jane's All the World's Aircraft" has been withdrawn to permit deletion of a phrase "inimical to friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States." We venture to believe that British censorship is being a bit foolish. If the phrase were damaging, the publicity accorded it would spread the damage much farther than the book itself—a reference work for experts. Actually the "dangerous" words may prove helpful.

They referred to America's having now "decided to support the war to the last Englishman." We do not think this poor plagiarism from Dr. Goebbels will even stir dislike of America among Englishmen, which may have been its intent. The people of Britain know that Americans are today awakening from the same sleep that held the British people until after Munich. They too had a dream of isolation; they understand. And today Britons are genuinely grateful that America has now definitely recognized that she must share in the defense of freedom.

As for the effect of the words on Americans—it should be good. Americans recall that Berlin aimed the original version—"Britain will fight to the last Frenchman"—at France. They know that if Frenchmen ever did believe that lie, four-fifths of them now are cheering for Britain and looking to British victory as the chief hope of a free France. Even among the minority of Americans who believe Britain is fighting simply for self-preservation a vast majority recognize that her fight supports the cause of freedom everywhere—even in Germany.

Indeed this growing realization that the defense of freedom is a world-wide struggle is reflected in American loans to China, Finland and Latin-American countries. Today there is not only aid to Britain but aid to Greece, to Yugoslavia—to any resister of aggression. The objectionable phrase might as well read, America will support the war to the last Greek—or Chinese.

Those who wish to divide the forces of freedom turn this phrase like a weapon against every single country or part of a country. We have heard some Americans say, "Britain will fight to the last American." Some workers have virtually used it in charging that only the employers will benefit by defense contracts. Some employers see nothing in the war for them. Now it should be apparent that the argument is designed to play upon selfishness, to make each nation and group think it has no interest in defending freedom. It is aimed also at suspicion, to make each man and nation think he is being used and is doing more than his share.

Obviously the phrase is not true in contrary applications. If Britain is using America, America isn't using Britain. Actually each needs the other as Jefferson recognized when he urged President Monroe to "marry the British Navy." Even self-interest is best served by united defense. But the real answer to the effort to divide and conquer must come from a willingness to co-operate and to sacrifice for ideals of freedom and justice. When men begin to say in their hearts, "This thing is wrong, we must stop it" they have made the most essential decision. How large their part may be and how they shall play it can be worked out as the need develops, once the moral front is established.

By the Lend-Lease Act Americans decided their part in defending freedom was so large they committed the country to the defeat of the Triple Axis. They are now trying to determine what more they shall do to insure that defeat. No longer does "aid short of war" express the policy of the United States. The attitude is rather whatever aid is necessary. On April 4, the New York Herald Tribune declared that America's position could be accurately described in the words "war if necessary." In one sense that has always been the position although the emphasis on keeping out of war sounded as if Americans were saying "peace at any price."

Really they have never been willing to buy peace so dearly. And today they understand that their ideals and interests are already attacked and can have no peace until the Triple Axis is broken. They are determined that aid to Britain, Greece and China shall be effective. They know it will not be effective unless delivered and are exploring ways to insure delivery. If such steps cause the Axis to undertake more open hostilities, America will take the necessary steps to meet that challenge.

Americans do not want to "support the war to the last Englishman"; they want to do their fair share. Many of them have still to estimate fully the extent of America's interest in a free world. But like others they are learning that the struggle is as wide as freedom. They are learning that their share of freedom is as big as anybody's and they are seeing more clearly that only as men and nations are willing to join unselfishly in defense of freedom can it be safe.

As freemen everywhere recognize that fact, they will not haggle over who should do the most, but will all carry on "to the last freeman."

### Fringes of History

A headline in the newspaper pauses the reader with the information that "Britons Grow Beards." The war, it appears, is reducing the supply of new blades for the safety razor to approximate zero; what to do with the dulled blade is superseded by the more serious question where and how to get a sharp one. Men who still shave with the old-fashioned razor are not affected; there are more of them in America, and no doubt in England, than the average safety shaver suspects—but where the little package of blades ceases to be obtainable, the beard comes back.

Beards have gone out and come in over a long time in England, but its heyday for bewildering exhibition of personal taste and tonsorial ingenuity seems to have been the later sixteenth century. It was then that John Taylor, a satirical poet, wrote

> Now a few lines to paper I will put
> Of men's beards' strange and variable cut,

and went on to specify more varieties of beard than can now be imagined.

Stubbs, in his "Anatomie of Abuses," wrote of barbers: "They have invented such strange fashions . . . that you would wonder to see. . . . When you come to be trimmed, they will ask you whether you will be cut to look terrible to your enemy, or amiable to your friend, grim or stern of countenance, or pleasant and demure."

Obviously beards must have come before they went. The razor is found in the earliest civilizations; ancient Egypt shaved, Babylonia wore beards deftly arranged in corkscrew curls. The comings and goings (except in the present instance or when Alexander shaved his Macedonian soldiery to dispose of beards that otherwise might be conveniently grasped by enemies) seem whimsical; but it is perhaps significant that there is only one way to be cleanshaven and so many to be bearded. Whatever may happen in the present, beards probably will continue to come and go.

### Army Day

The United States on Army Day, April 7, is honoring its first "citizen army" since the World War. Molded around the professional core which remained during the years of armistice and pacifism, the ranks now exceed 1,000,000. Plans call for 3,500,000 more men to undergo one-year duty by 1945.

The "citizen army" follows the tradition of free peoples fighting in the American Revolution, in the French Revolution, in the Cromwellian uprising against English tyranny, and in the present Allied front of land, sea, and air.

More than ever before, the moral issue is widely understood, and the armed services know what they defend—thanks to the free press and the individual's growing awareness of world citizenship.

On the whole, the transition of men from private life to military camp has been highly satisfactory. Many of the selectees find themselves better fed, clothed, and housed than ever before. Yet to minimize the hardships of the mandatory dislocation of careers, as well as to enhance the training for defense tasks, improvements should be effected along many fronts already pioneered by an enlightened General Staff.

One improvement would be greater solvency for the selectee in regard to his civilian debts. Interest and other obligations pile up while the rookie gets his bare $21 a month, and while private stockholders and unionized workers fight over war-boom profits.

Other possible improvements include more in-service training for civilian jobs, and better use of leisure hours, to make athletics and cultural pursuits easier and more attractive than the temptations of town life while off duty.

---

A gentleman seems about to give up his seat on the Axis bus. Would Mr. Matsuoka care to take it?

## The Bookshelf

### *Before the Sod Plow*

The broader outlines and the important figures of trans-Mississippi history have been adequately surveyed and long understood; in the past few years students have been more and more curious about the small and intimate details of everyday living. How did pioneers and settlers get their food, what did they wear, how did they think and on what subjects, what were their amusements, their interests, their fads and fancies, their dreams and their aspirations? How were they like their Anglo-American forebears, and to what extent were they changed by the strange and wonderful and sometimes terrible new environment?

These questions were partially answered in Everett Dick's "The Sod-House Frontier" and Carl Coke Rister's "The Southern Plainsman." But both books, particularly the former were concerned chiefly with the modes of life of the man with the plow. In his latest work, VANGUARDS OF THE FRONTIER (New York: Appleton-Century. $5), Dr. Dick goes back to the very beginnings of white penetration into the northern plains and the northern Rockies, and sketches the patchwork social fabric down to the coming of the sod plow.

* * *

Aside from a few official explorers, the earliest of these wanderers were the employees of the fur companies and the free trappers, the Mountain Men. In most instances these hardy adventurers took on the Indian's habits, living in lodges, wearing moccasins and buffalo robes, eating Indian food; and frequently they became the equals, if not the superiors, of their red brothers on warpath and hunting trail.

The Indian problem called forth several distinct types of frontiersmen, the soldier, the missionary, the Indian agent, each of whom developed his characteristic living habits. But by far the greater number of whites who identified themselves with the frontier, some of them as picturesque and strange to us of today as are the trapper and scout, were lured and shaped and molded by the hope of wealth. There were the lead miners of Missouri and Wisconsin, the traders to Santa Fé, the Argonauts to California and the northern mines, and the Mormons, seeking a promised land beyond the Great American Desert.

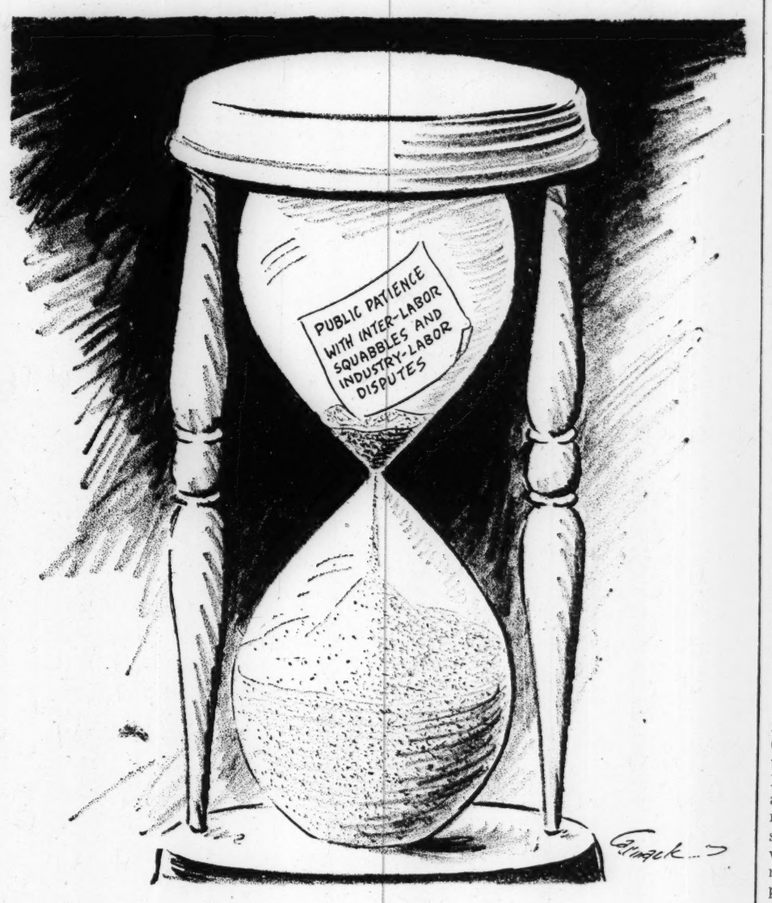
* * *

And before the settler came also the freighters, with their thousands of mules and oxen and great lumbering wagons, the steamboat men on the western rivers, the riders of the Pony Express, the stagecoach drivers, the railroad builders, who worked "with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other," the lumberjacks, the cattlemen, the surveyors, and, last, the sheepmen with their monster flocks—all destined to have their heyday, and to pass before the "hoe men."

Dr. Dick, who would seem to have read practically everything in print connected with his subject, not to mention a great mass of manuscript material, has devoted a judicious and carefully compiled chapter to each of these types. Barring a few errors in detail (the Bent brothers, who built Bent's Fort, were not of Canadian but of New England ancestry, and Washakie was not a Sioux but a Shoshoni) the book is thoroughly dependable; its enormous material is admirably organized and it constitutes a veritable encyclopedia on day-by-day living in the vast wilderness. It should prove an invaluable source book for students, and a gold mine for those who aspire to write realistic fiction about the Old West.

K. C. K.

### Running Low




## Union Now With Great Britain?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The appeal (now bearing noble fruit) for complete co-operation between the United States of America and the British Commonwealth, strengthened by an accompanying potential police force, is in reality the intermediate development between the present threat of universal totalitarian war and the ultimate goal of total abolition of all war.

How far have the nations progressed in evolving an instrument other than armaments for settling major international disputes? The answer to that question contains the measure of our distance from the end of war.

For, while today it is widely admitted that nothing is gained and much is lost by war, especially in its latest phase, it is far less generally realized that arbitration wisely and honestly established is the scientific political remedy for all disputes however great the issue. Arbitration is *par excellence* the weapon of Christianity and international justice. An honest recognition of this fact would bring the ultimate goal appreciably nearer.

At the same time it is inconceivable that any Government and people guilty of preparing in secret and perpetrating openly the horrors of total air war on helpless civilian populations, together with the deceitful subtleties of "infiltration," could be capable of participating honestly in an arbitration council. It is of more than passing interest at this point to remember that Germany was the chief source of obstruction on the question of armaments at the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907.

Hence the necessity, at this period, for an intermediate stage and "an overwhelming power behind just law." Yet the value of such a power as the political basis of Anglo-American co-operation does still depend primarily upon the spiritual power underlying the practical use of the Sermon on the Mount.

The effort of every citizen must be, not to divorce religion from politics, but to arrive at its general recognition and practical use in politics. This can never be done through the unproved doctrinal claims of any church but it can be done through the individual demonstration of Christian character. Whatever is wrong in politics: false theories, lust for human power, military brutality, fraudulent economics, wherever found, can and will be destroyed by the qualities illustrated in the Sermon on the Mount—the Christian armor.

In this connection American dislike or distrust of the international police question can probably be overcome on the basis of regional responsibility. Today we are fighting to establish a basis on which Christendom will be free to shed its pagan beliefs.

London (MRS.) LEILA FLOWER

### Federal Union

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In his recent letter in The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Clarence Hotson writes of that which an increasing number of Americans believe can hardly be expressed too often or too strongly.

Whether the achievement of what is known under the title of "Federal Union" is now possible it is indeed one of the most heartening signs of these times that so many are thinking carefully along its lines. Could such a plan actually be realized it would not mean, as some opponents claim, the forfeiture of the accomplishments of our American Revolution of 1776, but it would instead mean the extension of the principles involved in that struggle and their establishment on a far wider scale, ultimately perhaps upon a world-wide basis.

New York HARRISON ROCKWELL

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## North . . South . . East . . West

### *Along the Way*

**By Frank L. Perrin**

Years and years ago, on the edge of a village in the northern region of New York State, there lived a lone man-of-all-work who helped near-by farmers cradle and flail their grain, and did odd jobs, when invited, for the townspeople. The country was beautiful, but rugged and stony. There were no paved roads or streets anywhere in those days, and the horse-drawn wagons were without springs or cushions. Tradition, circumstantially verified, has it that our handy man never possessed a horse or wagon, or any perambulating vehicle more pretentious than a wheelbarrow. And yet as he walked about from farm to farm, or from village to village, he was forever picking up and removing loose stones from the roadways and wheel-tracks.

I imagine that many unthinking observers along the way smiled, and some ridiculed his indulgence in what seemed to them to be a whim or obsession. Surely he could not hope to benefit by such unrewarded labor. But it may be that he did, in ways that those who pitied him did not understand. It was a simple thing, and perhaps the only thing that he could do—the only way he knew to contribute to the comfort and convenience of those about him.

For some reason the story of this lone person, whose name is forgotten, told to me in my boyhood, has recurred to me many times in the years that have intervened. Recalling it has enabled me to understand the kindnesses, the unselfishness, the generosity of many men and women whom I have met and learned to understand along the way. It has been easier to realize that those who do and those who give, when prompted by the right impulse, do not act upon the promise, actual or implied, that what is given will be returned with interest, legal or usurious.

And, equally important and equally gratifying, it has been discovered, contrary to the voiced suspicions of detractors, that the generous bestowals by the affluent are not made in the hope that posterity may intercede for them at some far-off tribunal where rewards are given or punishment is meted out. I would rather believe that this willingness to give is actuated by a sincere desire to help others rather than the giver.

* * *

Along the way, in the mounting decades which seem to slip by so quickly and so pleasantly, the pathway has led along the same lanes and roads traveled by boys and girls, men and women, who seem to have, in some school of experience, learned a lesson from the unpicturesque York State hermit. The little stones which hinder us in our progress seem to us to be real obstacles, unavoidable without the aid of a kindly hand. Even the stone from the door of the Sepulchre was, according to Holy Writ, rolled away by the hand of an angel of the Lord.

The temptation, it may be, is to withhold the hand which stretches out to give until our generosity may be observed and acclaimed, or to doubt the wisdom or soundness of our willingness to give. Looking back along the way, those who have acted upon impulse and from a right desire have few regrets. The record would not bear the critical inspection of a certified accountant, however, for it would be easily apparent that many of the investments made never paid an appreciable dividend to either party to the transaction. But there is a secret balance sheet which is the possession of each one of us. It is not made up of dollar signs or figured in percentages. But some way it seems to balance, even if we are forced to admit that as financial experts we still may have much to learn.

* * *

The necessities of homeless and destitute peoples in the Old World are inspiring a sympathetic response in the countries still free from war and strife. The appeal, momentarily, is for material things, arms, ships, food and clothing. It is for these that the greatest need is realized. It will be met, undoubtedly, and those who can give will give gladly and generously.

But there will come a time, whatever the result of the armed conflict now being waged, when our neighbors, and we ourselves, will be in need of something greater and more vital than the things now proffered. The way ahead, even if that for which civilization, and honor, and common justice prevails, will be along a road made desolate and barren by war's destroying hand. It is when we undertake to blaze new trails, or reopen the older and more familiar ones, that there must be a reconsecration to the ideals which Christendom has defended.

The part that each one of us, you and I, will play in that undertaking will be then, as now, of our own choosing. The way then, as now, will be, in all important essentials, the way we elect to follow. We will, perhaps, like the little man we know about, make it safer and better for those who travel the course we take.

## The Wide Horizon

### Out of 'Shreds and Tatters'

**By R. H. Markham**

Just before Christmas of last year, Winston Churchill broadcast an appeal to the Italian people, in the course of which he said, "Our armies are tearing—and will tear—your African Empire to shreds and tatters."

In the three months which have passed since then, this prediction has been almost completely fulfilled. The disintegration is moving toward what appears to be a speedy conclusion. British and allied armies have thrown a vast ring about Ethiopia, and are rapidly contracting it. The region remaining under Italian control is constantly becoming smaller, as the vanishing aperture in a closing kodak shutter.

Ethiopia might be called a giant bag, of which Great Britain holds the drawstring. Now it is drawing the bag shut, with the Italian army inside. The mouth of the bag is coming together with remarkable symmetry. British and allied troops are moving in almost evenly from every side. It is as though they had a rendezvous at Addis Ababa.

One might also call Ethiopia a wheel. The liberating armies are moving along every spoke toward the hub. Each day brings new advances and nowhere has progress been blocked. In northeast Ethiopia and in the oldest Italian colony, Eritrea, Italian resistance has been most stubborn. But even there the British are moving forward.

* * *

The area is very great. Ethiopia, with Italian and British Somaliland, is larger than Germany, France and Spain combined,—that is, eight times larger than the British Isles. Its topography somewhat resembles a straw hat. At its edges, the region is rather low and flat. It begins with seashores or river valleys, then passes over wide, sand-covered deserts, leaps upward on mounting hills, and ends in a broad high plateau, adorned with striking mountain crests and torn with abysmal defiles. With much precision and unwavering resolution, British armies, aided by native Ethiopian fighters, have emerged from most of the lowlands and deserts and are ascending the plateau.

The distances are so great, the land is so uneven, and ambushes are so easy that much caution is observed, but British pressure is never relaxed. And with every advance they gain momentum, while the Italians constantly lose power. The liberators move as a constantly growing snowball. Success encourages success. Every step forward frees new territory, brings new Ethiopian warriors to the standards, arouses increased enthusiasm. Every step backward for the Italians means reduced supplies, less adequate arms, less defensible positions, smaller defending armies, weakening morale.

Ethiopia's only railroad has been severed at a very vital point. All sources of supplies are cut off. All exits are closed. All the highways, which the Italians so laboriously built, converge toward the place of final capitulation. All Ethiopian roads lead to Addis Ababa and the British with their native helpers are rapidly driving the Italian forces thither, for a Yorktown. The British believe that will come before May, with its heavy rains.

If this should take place, Mussolini's episode would prove to be the shortest in Ethiopian history. On October 3, 1935, the Duce launched his war. He finished it on May 5, 1936. He announced his departure from the League of Nations on December, 1937. That dramatic demonstration was designed to show that Ethiopia has disappeared from the earth. That was presented to the world as a crowning achievement of Rome's new Caesar. Now Ethiopia seems to be on the point of attaining its liberation and the Duce's own State has passed under the domination of a foreign police force.

* * *

Ethiopia, one may believe, will be the first restored State. One may expect the Negus soon to ride on a white horse into his capital, Addis Ababa, as the first sovereign who was deposed by the "new order" and the first to be freed from the "new order's" yoke. That may be accepted as the harbinger of a spring in current world history. Men of faith foresee that Haakon, Wilhelmina, Eduard Benes, and others eventually will move back to their lands, welcomed with prayers of thanksgiving and flowers of good hope.

Just what the new status of Ethiopia will be, one may not say. It will belong to a world program of restitution and reform. One will not be rash in believing that Ethiopia will be freer than ever before, will more closely co-operate with other nations than formerly and will move forward more rapidly than at any other time. And that, perhaps, will be a symbol of all international relations in a coming new order of democracy.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